REGISTERED No. 8.—1878.

The Bombay Gazette.

[With Supplement.

No. 9,276—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JULY 31, 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

For 3 months	Rs. 4	Per Annum	Rs. 16
Half-yearly	8	Half-yearly	8
Quarterly	4	Quarterly	4
Monthly	1	Monthly	1

To Subscribers Elsewhere.

In advance		In advance	
For 3 months	Rs. 5	Per Annum	Rs. 20
Half-yearly	10	Half-yearly	10
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Single Copies Annas 1. Back numbers and odd copies according to date of issue.

Subscriptions for Supplement Gratis.

Notice for back numbers must be given according to dates of issue.

Subscribers are requested to give notice of change of address.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	2 0
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	9 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line	0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our usual ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, viz., Agate, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

Post Offices, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1878.
GHEELONG	3535	250	C. Fraser	2nd Aug.
(F) AUSTRALIA	4963	600	G. F. Cates	9th do.
TRAVANCORE	4963	350	W. Barratt	16th do.
(c) BOKHARA	3282	450	W. D. Anderson	23rd do.
BANGALORE	3284	450	E. G. Stead	30th do.
(c) NEPAUL	3256	600	J. S. Murray	6th Sept.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON, by every Mail. The Steamers marked (c) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 22nd July 1878.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
CHINA	2016	400	T. J. Alderton	5th August.
HINDOSTAN	3186	600	N. W. Hazelwood	19th do.
VENETIA	2726	450	W. B. Andrews	2nd September.

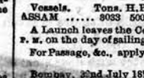
A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 22nd July 1878.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.



THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	
ASSAM	3033 500	N. Stewart	16th August.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 22nd July 1878.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
1, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE of piece goods, yarn, and metal at the godowns of Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co., in Parsee Bazar Street, Fort.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the godowns of Messrs. W. & A. Graham and Co., in Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, a quantity of piece goods:—

White T. Handkerchiefs.
Cotton sundries.
Colored and white Jaconets,
Dhotiehs.
10 cases 3,000 lbs. 30s. cop. T.W.I.S.
100 Pkg. Laundry best quality lead.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE GIRGAUM BACK ROAD.

Under instructions from the mortgagee, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 3rd August next, submit to Public Auction, on the premises at 4 p.m., the undermentioned valuable landed property, in pursuance of the power of sale conferred in the indenture of mortgage, bearing date the 2nd day of June 1869, and executed by Mr. Jejeebhoy Jehangeer Lam, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage or dwelling-house and tenement standing thereon, situate on the north side of Girgaum Back Road, in the Island of Bombay, and numbered 221, in the sub-district of Bhoiwada, which said messuage is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 301, and which said piece or parcel of land is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 140, and contains by admeasurement two hundred and forty-eight square yards and four-ninths of a square yard, be the same a little more or less, and is bounded on the East by the house of Manockjee Byramjee Cooper, on the West by the first Parsee Wadi Gully, on the north by the house of Hormusjee Bhicajee Cooper, and on the south by the said Girgaum Back Road.

SALE OF MANILLA CIGARS AND CHEROOTS AND GIESLER'S MOSELLE.

On MONDAY, the 5th August, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms

About 25,000 Manilla Cigars No. 2,
„ 20,000 „ cheroots No. 2.
9 cases Giesler's Sparkling Moselle in small convenient lots.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 31st July 1878.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—OUR OFFICE has THIS DAY been REMOVED from 2, Dean Lane, to the OLD CLUB-HOUSE, RAMPART ROW, WEST.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

Bombay, 27th July 1878.

BYCULLA CLUB.—The HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the BYCULLA CLUB will be held at the Club House on SATURDAY, the 24th August 1878, at 6 o'clock p.m.

C. A. W. CAMERON,
Honorary Secretary.

22nd July, 1878.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE, Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta,
23, Apollo Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE, 10 HANK BOBBIN REELS by JOSEPH STUBBS; 1 PATENT SELF-STOPPING WARPING MACHINE by JOHN DUGDALE and SONS, and India Rubber Valves of different sizes. For price and particulars apply to

DINSHAW NOWROJEE, Manager,
Khatau Makanji Spinning & Weaving Company Mill, Byculla.

PRIZE MEDAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1874.

ROWLAND AND Co.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT
25, MEADOW STREET, FORT,
Opposite the Oriental Bank,
BOMBAY.

ALL DESCRIPTIONS of SADDLERY, HARNESS, MILITARY and POLICE ACCOUTREMENTS, Double and Single Leather Machine Bands, Fire Engine Hose and Buckets, &c., EXECUTED of the best materials under a highly experienced Foreman at reasonable rates and on the shortest notice.

Consignments of the above, as also of Gold, Silver and Electro-plated mounted Whips, Spurs, Bridles of all descriptions, Fancy Leather Goods, Gymkhana Kits, &c., are regularly received.

Out-station Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay

HYDROPHOBIA! HYDROPHOBIA!! HYDROPHOBIA!!!

A MARVELLOUS CURE.

A SURE and certain cure for this most fearful and distressing malady has at last been found; it has been tried in numberless cases and never failed. One dose is sufficient for a perfect cure.

Sold in tin boxes of three sizes at Rupees 2, 4 and 8 each.

Sole Patentee and Manufacturer,

F. W. BIRCH,
Mussoorie. Agents Wanted.

CHINA TEA.

JUST RECEIVED,

SUPPLIES of Richly Flavoured Oolong CONGOU, guaranteed to be picked from the first growth of the Season 1877-8. Lovers of China Tea will find this parcel a great treat, the quality being far superior to anything hitherto imported into this market, and very rarely procurable in the European markets.

Per 1 lb. packet, Cash Re. 1-12

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE NEW REMEDY FOR
INDIGESTION AND DYSPEPSIA.

LACTOPEPTINE,

a composition of PTYALINE, PEPSINE, PANCREATINE, HYDROCHLORIC, and LACTIC ACIDS presented in an agreeable SACCHARATED form.

It is palatable and easy of administration, has DIGESTIVE POWER SEVEN TIMES GREATER THAN THAT OF PEPSINE, and contains all the agents of digestion that act most powerfully in health, from mastication to its conversion into chyle.

	Cash.	Credit.
Original bottles, with measure and directions for use	Rs. 3 0	Rs. 3 8

SOLE AGENTS:
TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, AND THE WESTERN PORTS OF ITALY.
(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

NOTICE.—The Italian Mail Steamer ARABIA, Captain SERRA, will sail as above on THURSDAY, the 1st August, at 10 a.m.

Passengers are requested to be on board at 9 a.m.

F. MURAGLIA,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents, Rubattino S. N. Company.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS on Amended Schedules will be received by the EXECUTIVE COMMISSARIAT OFFICER at the Presidency on the 29th proximo, at 1 p.m., for the supply of HOSPITAL CLOTHING under three different clauses. No Tender will be accepted unless made on Amended Schedules, which can be had at this Office.

Bombay, 30th July 1878.

SUMMER NUMBER
OF THE
GRAPHIC.
Price Re. 1; by Post, Re. 1-2.

COOPER & Co.,
MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

POONA CALICO BALL.

THE COMMITTEE for the CALICO BALL beg to give notice that, unless the NUMBER of SUBSCRIBERS INCREASES CONSIDERABLY by the 10th August, THE BALL WILL NOT TAKE PLACE.

CHAS. MANT, Major, R.E.,
Honorary Secretary.

8th N. I. Lines, Poona, July 30th, 1878.

TO BE LET, from 1st September, a commodious UPPER-STORIED BUNGALOW at Cumballa, at present in the occupation of Captain DIXON. For rent and other particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.

4, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET, from 1st September, a BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, at present in the occupation of W. Roy, Esq. Rent Rs. 130. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.

4, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET, for Six Months, a WELL-FURNISHED BUNGALOW in Middle Colaba, containing four Bed-rooms with a Bath-room attached to each. It has a splendid Garden, and Gas and Water laid on.

Rent only Rs. 200 per month. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.

4, Hummum Street.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1869.
IN THE COUNTY COURT OF LANCASHIRE, HOLDEN AT LIVERPOOL.

In the MATTER of Proceedings for Liquidation by Arrangement or Composition with Creditors, instituted by HERMANN CLASON, trading here under the firm of H. CLASON and Co.

THE CREDITORS of the above-named Hermann Clason who have not already proved their debts are required on or before the twentieth day of August 1878, to send their NAMES and ADDRESSES and the PARTICULARS of their DEBTS or CLAIMS to me, the undersigned, G. SIGG, Attorney for J. S. Harmood Banner, the Trustee under the liquidation, or in default thereof THEY WILL BE EXCLUDED FROM THE BENEFIT OF THE DIVIDEND PROPOSED TO BE DECLARED.—Dated this Thirtieth day of July, 1878.

G. SIGG,
Attorney for J. S. HARMOOD BANNER, Trustee.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

BREAK AT THE NURBUDDA.

THROUGH BOOKING has been RESUMED for PASSENGERS and PARCELS NOT EXCEEDING ONE BENGAL MAUND in WEIGHT between Stations North and South of the Nurbudda, the Company having arranged to Ferry Passengers over the River.

Until further notice the following alterations will be made in the Time Tables, viz:—

DOWN MAIL will leave Broach at 5-54 p.m., instead of 4-54, arriving at Ahmedabad and intermediate Stations one hour later.

UP MAIL will leave Umeleur at 12-15 p.m., instead of 11-15 a.m., and arrive at Colaba and intermediate Stations one hour later than shown in the Time Bills.

DOWN MIXED will leave Surat at 7-55, instead of 8-55 a.m. calling at intermediate Stations as far as Umeleur one hour earlier, but commencing at Broach the Train will leave all Stations at the times shown in present Time Table.

UP MIXED will leave Umeleur at 5-30 p.m., instead of 4-20 p.m., and all intermediate Stations one hour later than at present, arriving at Surat at 7-30 p.m., instead of 6-30.

Parcels above one Bengal Maund in weight and goods traffic cannot be booked through at present.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 30th July 1878.

REDUCED PRICES.
Finest Virginian Golden Leaf
HONEY DEW TOBACCO;
A splendid article, infinitely superior to the Tobaccos commonly sold under its name.
IMPORTED OVERLAND AT
Per Pound, Cash, Rs. 2-8.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

CARLSBADER SPRUDELSALZ.
THE NATURAL SALT
Obtained by Evaporation and Crystallization of the THERMAL SPRUDEL WATERS OF CARLSBAD.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per 4 ounce bottle	Rs. 2 8	Rs. 2 12

NATURAL MINERAL WATERS.

	Cash.	Credit.
CARLSBAD.....quarts per dozen Rs.	12 0	Rs. 13 0
FRIEDRICHSHALLER...pints „	6 8	7 8
DITTO quarts „	10 8	12 0
HUNYADI JANOS..... „	13 8	15 0
PULLNA.....pints „	9 0	10 0
VICHY..... „	8 0	9 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TREACHER & CO.'S
CONCENTRATED COMPOUND
FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.

PREPARED with the very best materials and with the greatest care, so as to obtain the full medicinal properties of each of the articles of which it is composed.

This preparation of the *finest Jamaica root* is decidedly preferable to any other form in which Sarsaparilla can be administered, on account of its portability and superior efficacy.

It contains the whole active and medicinal properties of the roots in the highest state of concentration, combined with the ingredients of the compound decoction ordered in the British Pharmacopœia, the beneficial effects of which, as an alterative and restorative, have been universally admitted and established by the sanction and recommendation of the most eminent practitioners of the present day.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per bottle	Rs. 2-0	2-4
„ double size	„ 3-8	4-0

SOLE MANUFACTURERS
TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 8 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

UNITED FOOTBALL CLUB.—Match to be played THIS EVENING at 5-30 p.m.

E. MCGARRY, Honorary Secretary.

TO LET, PREMISES central and convenient admirably adapted for Offices. Rent Rs. 65. Apply to R. KOLAJEE & Co., No. 24, Meadow Street.

DUN PONY, about 13 hands, 7 years old, believed sound, carried Lady Matheran Season. Rs. 125. Apply "W. M. C.," Court House, Tanna.

FOR the best SEWING MACHINES see TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT in the SUPPLEMENT SHEET of The Singer Manufacturing Company.

FOR SALE, an AUSTRALIAN MARE, with English Harness, sound, powerful and very fast. Price Rs. 275. Apply to "IMMEDIATE," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

FOR SALE, an excellent riding BLACK ARAB HORSE, goes also in two-wheeled carriage. Price Rs. 300. Apply to "IMMEDIATE," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

AN ATTENDANT upon a Lady or to TAKE CHARGE of CHILDREN, a European offers her services in return for a passage to England. Apply "K," *Gazette* Office.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1878. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

A CUP OF TEA, OR COFFEE, in FIVE MINUTES, at PEARSE'S, 22, Apollo Street, Fort.

GRATIS AND POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY'S Priced List of OILMAN'S STORES AND PRESERVED PROVISIONS.

TREACHER & COMPANY'S Priced List of WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, AND LIQUEURS.

TREACHER & COMPANY'S Priced List of CUTLERY AND TABLE PLATE.

TREACHER & COMPANY'S Priced List of TABLE GLASS AND CROCKERY WARE (ILLUSTRATED.)

TREACHER & COMPANY'S Priced List of HARDWARE AND SUNDRY HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES.

TREACHER & COMPANY'S Priced List of SPORTING AMMUNITION AND REQUISITES.

TREACHER & COMPANY'S Priced List of DRAWING AND SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS (ILLUSTRATED.)

TREACHER & COMPANY'S Priced List of ARTISTS' MATERIALS AND REQUISITES (ILLUSTRATED.)

TREACHER & COMPANY'S Priced List of GAMES AND GENERAL GYMKHANA KIT.

TREACHER & COMPANY'S Priced List of CHEMICAL AND MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS AND GENERAL PHARMACY STOCK.

TREACHER & COMPANY'S Priced List of MEDICINE CHESTS (ILLUSTRATED.)

TREACHER & COMPANY'S Priced List of PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS AND CHEMICALS.
AND *(To the Profession and Trade only.)*

TREACHER & COMPANY'S Wholesale Priced List of DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

IRON FRAMED PIANOS FOR INDIA
AMERICAN ORGANS & HARMONIUMS.
MILITARY AND STRING BANDS.
PIANOS FOR HIRE.
SOUNDY & CO.'S MUSIC SALOONS, BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET.

JUST RECEIVED PER S.S. SUNDA.
A SELECT CONSIGNMENT OF
JAVA CIGARS,

which MR. NEUBERG begs to announce is the FIRST IMPORTATION to India of these JUSTLY CELEBRATED CIGARS.

Possessing the specially distinctive character of the MANILLA, with its accompanying FLAVOR and BOUQUET, they will recommend themselves, at the present season particularly, to smokers desirous of a mild, free, and fragrant Cigar.

	Per 1,000	Per 100
FLOR DE JAVA, "TRABUCOS"	Rs. 35	Rs. 4 0
Do. "REGALIAS"	„ 50	Rs. 5 8

An early application is advised.

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

D. S. KEMP & CO
WHOLESALE CHEMISTS.

WHOLESALE PRICE LIST of DRUGS, CHEMICAL INSTRUMENTS, DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, &c, furnished on receipt of Card.

GENERAL CATALOGUE of Domestic and Patent Medicines, Medicine Chests, Perfumery, Wines, Beverages, Food, Household Chemicals, Instruments of different kinds.

EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE.—Guaranteed to contain no acrid or deleterious ingredient whatever, and under its influence every infirmity of the hair and scalp disappears, the former re-assumes its natural beauty, and the brain realizes conditions of health to which Oils, Pomades, and other lubricants have too often rendered it a stranger.

Per Bottle, Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-8.

AROMATIC DISTILLATE.—For seasoning Claret Cup. Produces a beverage approaching perfection, exquisite in aroma but luxurious to the most delicate interior.

Per Phial, Re. 1-8.

UNIVERSAL INSECTICIDE POWDER.—Thoroughly destroys Mosquitoes, Fleas, Cockroaches, Weevils, Maggots, Moths, Ants, Bed Vermin, and all other insects obnoxious to man and his works—innoxious to Dogs, Cats, Fowls, Pigeons and Domestic Pets.

Per Tin, Re. 1.

FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR.—Regarded as a gem in toilet requisites by all who appreciate lily-white teeth and purity of the mouth. A successful and delicious blending of the iSaponaceous, Disinfecting, Balsamic, and Tonic elements.

Per Bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

ARECA, OR SUPARI NUT TOOTH PASTE.—Of choice aroma and great cleansing properties; imparting perennial youth to the Teeth and Gums.

Per Pot, Re. 1.

CIRCASSIAN FLUID.—A black hair-dye, superior to anything of the kind hitherto produced.

Per Case, Rs. 2.

AKSODERMA.—Owing to its wonderfully remedial effect on the animal skin in Mange, Sores, Ficus, Baldness, &c., this preparation is familiarly known as the *Stable, Kennel and Menagerie Friend.*

Per Bottle, Re. 1-4. Per dozen, Rs. 12.

SASSOON HOUSE, 7 ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

GRIFFITH'S NEW ZINC WHITE PAINT

possesses the following advantages over White Lead and Oxide Zinc:—

Covers 100 per cent. more than Oxide Zinc.
Do. 25 do. do. White Lead.

It retains its whiteness under all conditions.
Will stand 500 degrees of heat.
Will never blister.
Is non-poisonous. Has no smell.
Has no chemical action upon metals.

This substitute for White Lead received the highest praise at meetings of Society of Arts, London; and Social Science Congress; is used by English and German Governments.

The following are a few extracts from numerous Reports already received:—

PROFESSOR PHIPSON says: "It is one of the most ingenious *useful* discoveries of modern times."

PROFESSOR BARFF, M.A., Lecturer on Paints and Colours to Society of Arts, Chemist to Royal Academy, &c.—"Has great body, covers well, absolutely resists the action of foul air, a red heat will not permanently alter its appearance, will always retain its opacity."

JOHNSON & SONS, Assayers to Bank of England, H. M. Mint, Council of India, &c., &c.—"Much more stable than White Lead."

LUSCHAUNIG & Co., Liverpool Assay Office.—"Body dense and opaque, covers better than White Lead, Sulphuretted Hydrogen has no effect upon it, does not blister, absolutely neutral towards Iron, &c., will entirely supersede White Lead."

T. A. BRITTON, late Surveyor to the Metropolitan Board of Works.—"Superior to any other similar substance I have ever met with—is a pure white, retains its opacity, is not affected by foul air, has a good body."

H. & S. JOHNSON, Oil and Paint Merchants, Liverpool.—"Has the body of Lead, but does not tarnish like it."

F. A. BARROW, White Lead Merchant, 191, Hope-street, Glasgow.—"Covers better and a greater surface, and in colour is superior to White Lead."

C. H. TOZER, Practical Decorator, &c., 56, Treherne-road, London.—"The best thing that has been brought under my notice."

G. W. BREWER, Decorator, 54, Crawshay-road, London.—"A beautiful White, far superior to White Lead. Will mix with colours White Lead destroys."

W. MALE, Painter, Orton.—"Does not blister with a degree of heat that destroys Lead."

For full particulars apply to

GRIFFITHS, FLETCHER AND BERDOE,
SEEL STREET, LIVERPOOL, AND 107, CANNON STREET, LONDON.
Or any Agents of the Silicate Paint Company.
F. HARLEY & Co., CALCUTTA. W. NICOL & Co., BOMBAY
Testing Samples forwarded free on application.

NOTICES.

For Sale at this Office,

A BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH. This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

For sale at this Office,

THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same Price RUPEES THREE.

For Sale at this Office,

THE INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF, in neat Pamphlet form, 8vo demy, 25 pp.

PRICE—FOUR ANNAS.

INDIA TO ENGLAND by THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE. Re-printed from the *Bombay Gazette*.

PRICE—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office and from Messrs. Thacker & Co.

For Sale at this Office, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,

THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING for Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4 and for single Copy, One Anna.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order a moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

THE NEW WARRANT OF PRECEDENCE,
WITH THE
SUPPLEMENTARY GRADED LIST,
Issued on the 1st November 1877.
In pamphlet form, price 8 as.
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES (recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty). No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent drug, and may be taken by the most delicate. One or two at bedtime ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Sold by all Chemists, in Bottles.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
A
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

Now Ready,
THE
ORIENTALIST'S MULTUM IN PARVO,
OR
A BRIEF GUIDE
TO THE
HINDUSTANI, ARABIC, TURKISH, PERSIAN AND RUSSIAN LANGUAGES.

PART I.—ELEMENTS OF GRAMMAR.
PART II.—VOCABULARY AND PHRASES.

PRICE—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office and at Booksellers.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND,

And a complete mitigator of Pain. A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM it has no equal.

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA

r any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.

Retailed by Chemists all over the world.

Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY.
ESUFALLY HIPTULLA,
No. 39, Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

WELL WORTHY OF NOTICE AS A CERTAIN CURE.

For Bilious and Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Wind, Spasms, Foul Breath, Nervous Depression, Irritability, Lassitude, Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Sour Eructations, Lowness of Spirits with sensation of fullness at the pit of the Stomach, Giddiness, Dizziness of the Eyes, &c.,

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS AND LIVER PILLS STAND UNRIVALLED.

As a General Family Aperient Medicine they have no equal, being mild in their operation, and grateful to the Stomach, they give a healthy tone and vigour to the different secretions, causing the necessary organs of the Stomach and Liver to resume their activity, thus restoring the appetite, promoting digestion, and strengthening the whole system

They can be taken at any time without restraint from business or pleasure, hence they are a most valuable domestic Medicine. Heads of households should always have a box of these Pills by them, to resort to on any occasion of ailing on the part of those under their charge, as by paying attention to the regular action of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, many a severe illness is avoided or mitigated. They will be found in slight cases by a single dose to restore health to the body with a happy frame of mind.

Prepared only by W. Lambert, 1A, Vere Street, London, W., England. In Bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. and 2s 9d. Sold by all Chemists.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "DR. SCOTT'S Bilious and Liver Pills," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address,

WILLIAM LAMBERT,
8, King William Street, Charing Cross,

Engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore, purchase without seeing the Government Stamp over the cork of the bottle.

For Sale at this Office,
MAPS OF THE SEAT OF WAR.

No. I.
COLOURED MAP
OF
TURKEY IN EUROPE
WITH BESSARABIA.
Size 20½ by 13½ inch.

PRICE—MOUNTED ON CLOTH, RUPEE 1-6; WITH ROLLERS, Rs. 1-8.

No. II.
MAP OF TURKEY IN ASIA.
Size 23½ by 16 inch.

PRICE—To Subscribers to this Journal....Rs. 0 4
To Non-Subscribers 1
Mounted on Cloth ..... 8 As extra. 0
„ „ with Rollers. 10 „

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England. The extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Tradesmen, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, placards exhibited at the different stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisements under the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and rates of Advertising for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed in an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new and now offered way of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the rules of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

NOTICES.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

DESCHAMPS AND CO.,
FURNITURE, BILLIARD, CARRIAGE, HARNESS,
AND
GENERAL MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS OF PIANOS, PIER GLASSES, CARPETS, WALL PAPERS, MARBLES, &c.

MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

FOR SALE, at the Bombay Defences Workshops, Mazagon, a quantity of CHUNAM KUNKUR ROAD METAL and SAND, no longer required by Government. Parties wishing to tender for the purchase of the same may obtain all information at the Bombay Defences Office, Mazagon, any day before 15th August 1878, between 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

W. H. HAYDON, Captain, R.A.,
Acting Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences.

Bombay, Defences Office, 29th July 1878.

SPLENDID LAND FOR TEA AVAILABLE IN THE WESTERN DOOARS.

PARTIES desirous of investing in Tea, and wishing to save themselves the trouble and expense of prospecting for good land in the jungle, can have all information supplied by applying to the Government Surveyor, Mr. H. McA. ATKINSON, C.E., Camp, via Julpigoree, Bengal.

Any amount of land up to 500 acres can be had from Government under the "Waste Land Rules." Consultation Fee (2) Two Annas per acre.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 25 per month including syce; Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 12 from purchaser and seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to Shoeing and Breaking to Harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS are INVITED for the SUPPLY of any or all of the undermentioned BOARDS, viz.:—

Moulmein Teak Boards	270 Tons.
Bentenk Boards	275 do.

Specification and Form of Tender, with particulars of delivery for each description, may be obtained on application at the office of the undersigned.

Sealed Tenders "endorsed" will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, up to noon on WEDNESDAY, the 7th August next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash or Government Paper as a guarantee of the good-faith of the Tenderer.

Persons whose Tenders shall be accepted will be required to enter into a contract, and for the due fulfilment of the same, to find Security amounting to 10 per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 22nd July 1878.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.
(No. 15.)

BAY OF BENGAL.—CORONADEL COAST. RED LIGHTS ON NORTH ENDS OF HARBOUR ENTRANCES.

INFORMATION has been received from the Master Attendant of Madras that

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, 30TH JULY, 1878.

WITH the exception of a demand for Cotton owing to the continued firmness in the Liverpool Market, there has been little doing in any of our markets during the day, and imports are still only in moderate enquiry.

Reuter's telegrams of yesterday's date report a decline of ⅛th in Consols and ¼ in French Rentes, the former being quoted at 95⅛ and the latter at 113⅛, Exchange on India at 60 days' sight is still quoted at 1-8⅛ Enfaced Rupee Paper is unchanged at Rs. 81 for Fours and Fours-and-a-half, and Rs. 88½ for Fives-and-a-half. Bar Silver is still quoted at 52½d. to 52¼d. per oz.

In the London Produce Markets there is no alteration in the quotations of either Coffee or Cocoanut Oil. Seeds are quiet, but the only change in rates is a decline of 3d. per quarter in Calcutta Rapeseed to arrive. Wheat is steady at previous prices.

In Manchester the market for Piece Goods was firm, with a hardening tendency owing to the better feeling in Cotton, but buyers operated very cautiously. The Liverpool Cotton Market closed strong with sales amounting to 15,000 bales, of which 2,500 were for Surats. Spot prices are unchanged both of American and E. Indian descriptions, "but to arrive Fully Good Fair" Comrawuttee, with a Good Fair clause, July-August shipment, via Canal, is quoted at 5¾d. per lb., which is 1 16d. per lb. above the last official quotation.

The New York telegrams of yesterday's date still quote Mid. Uplands at 11⅛ cents. per lb. Futures are not quoted. The Receipts of Cotton at the U. S. ports up to date compare with the two previous seasons as follows :—

	1878.	1877.	1876
Three days' Receipts	1,000	890	1,400
Total since 1st Sept	4,212,000	3,933,500	4,088,300

The *New York Chronicle* on the subject of the growing American crop says—"Evidently the crop is far more forward than last year, and much of it in advance of any crop for many years. Without doubt the early receipts of new Cotton will be large. We expect to see a good movement even in August, and in September a remarkably full movement." The same authority states that the ground under cultivation with Cotton this year exceeds that of last season by 3·75 per cent., which, according to the statement given below, would mean a crop of 4,928,125 bales. It is, however, generally admitted that the acreage planted in 1877 was under-estimated, and if so this year's, which is based upon, it must also be. From other sources we learn that the popular estimate of next season's crop is 5,250,000 bales.

Years.	Acres planted.	Crop pounds not.	Pounds per acre.	Bales in the Crop.	Net weight per Bale.
1869-70	8,766,653	1,369,200,000	158	3,154,946	434
1870-71	9,985,000	1,906,300,000	191	4,352,617	438
1871-72	8,911,000	1,305,700,000	147	2,974,351	439
1872-73	9,780,000	1,729,400,000	177	3,930,508	440
1873-74	10,816,000	1,830,800,000	169	4,170,388	439
1874-75	10,982,000	1,682,700,000	154	3,832,991	439
1875-76	11,635,000	1,859,600,000	160	4,259,288	436
1876-77	11,500,600	1,945,600,000	171	4,485,423	436
1877-78	11,824,960	2,080,500,000	181	*4,750,000	438

* Estimated.

STERLING EXCHANGE to-day has been very strong with few buyers of House Bills at an advance of 1-16th on yesterday's rates. The Banks have also raised their selling rates 1-16th per Rupee, but the demand for remittance continues very small, and very little business has been done. The closing quotations are as follows :—

Bank Bills, on demand	Is. 8 5-32d.	per Rupee.	
Do. 6 months' sight	Is. 8 17-32d.	,,	
Credits, 3 ,, ,,	Is. 8¾d.	,,	
Documents, 3 ,, ,,	Is. 8 9-16d.	,,	
Francs 3 ,, ,,	2·15½	,,	

On Calcutta rates are unchanged at 100⅛ for demand and 99½ for 60 days' sight drafts.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is firmer again, and there is a good demand for Fours and Fours-and-a-half at Rs. 97 and Rs. 104½ for Fives-and-a-half. There are buyers of the New Loan at Rs. 102½.

The SHARE MARKET is quiet. In Spinning and Weaving Shares the fluctuations during the day have been trifling, and very little has been done in them or in Bank Shares. A further advance of Rs. 10 per share is reported in Colaba Land Company.

COTTON is very firm, and there has been a good demand for export for the season of the year; the local mills are also buying freely, but business has been rather checked by the advanced rates demanded by dealers. The advance in Exchange also tells against shippers.

SEEDS are quiet at previous rates, viz., Rs. 8 per cwt. for Guzerat Rapeseed, and Rs. 6-14 per cwt. for Linseed.

PIECE GOODS are steady, but the demand from up-country continues very slack, and purchases are chiefly made by dealers in anticipation of an improvement hereafter.

COALS are unchanged.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Div. dend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	5 p. ct	140
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 p. c	705 xd.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 p. ct	750
Bank of Madras	60,000	250	all	10 do.	675
Nationa. Bank of India.	37,32[illegible]	£25	£12-10	6 do.	111

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	...	925
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,250	all	25 p.s.	975
Alfred Mills Co.....	250	1,000	1,000	50 p.s.	1,160
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	55 p. s.	2,000
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	80,000	100	100	..	93
Bhowanggur M. and P. Company	300	2,000	..	40 p.s.	1,400
Bombay United.....	900	1,000	all	35 p.s*	1,065
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company.....	2,000	300	all	15 p.s*	230
ronch Mills	1,800	150	all	10 p.s*	77½
Colaba S. and W. Co..	900	1,000	all	25 p.s*	795
Cooria S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	40 p.s*	1,020
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..	660
Dharumsey Spinning ..	3,000	2,000	all	35 p.s*	900
Fleming S. and W. Co..	1,500	1,250	all	40 p.s*	1,250
Great Eastern.....	1,400	1,000	all	35 p.s*	1,175
Hindustan S. & W. Co.	875	1,000	all	35 p.s.	1,015
Hydrabad S. and W. Co	700	1,000	1,000	..	850
Jeevraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	35 p.s*	990
Khandesh Spinning	750	1,000	all	50 p.s*	990
K. Muconjee S. & W.Co.	1,000	1,000	all	45 p.s*	900
Madras Spinning	800	1,250	all	Nil	790
Madras U. Spinning....	425	1,000	all	70 p.s*	1,200
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	50	..	43
Mandvie S. and W. Co..	1,200	500	all	25p.s*	365
Manockjee Petit's.....	1,500	1,000	all	50p.s*	1,355
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	40 p.s*	1,265
Muagon S. and W. Co..	2,000	5,000	..	..	270
National S. and W. Co. of India.....	950	1,000	all	35 p.	945
Nerlad S. and W. Co....	400	1,000	all	..	650
Nicol Press & Manufacturing Co., Ld.....	600	2,000	all	..	800
Nursey S. and W. Co....	2,500	400	all	10 p.s*	350
Oriental	1,000	625	all	10 p.s*	775
Prince of Wales Spinning	500	1,250	all	75	1,150
Sassoon S. & W. Co.....	1,500	1,000	all	30 p.s.	865
Sonderdas Spinning....	650	1,000	all	25 p.s.	850
Do do, 2 Share..	400	1,000	250	125 p.s.	200
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	..	1,005
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	25 p. s.	775

*Per Share for the half-year.

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New).	2,948	2,000	all	20 p.*	885
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited.....	7,800	150	all	4 p. s.	108
Masagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. s.	800
Fort Canning Land Company, Limited.....	5,000	1,400	all	13 p.s.	235

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co..	150	5,000	2,8500	150 p.s.	1,200
Abert Co., Kurrachee..	300	2,000	1,100	125 do.	985
Albert Ginning Co.....	100	500	all	18 p.c.	650
Apollo Press Co.....	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.s.	615
Ballary	175	1,000	all	60	670
Berar Company (New)..	155	500	all	45 p.s	495
Indian Press Co.....	1,000	250	all	14 do	125
Broach Cotton Co	400	250	all	10 do	76
Carwar Co	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	600
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	all	30 do	510
Dholiera P. and G. Co..	500	1,000	all	15 do	220
East India Press Co..	382	1,000	all	100 do	873
Fort Press Co	50	8,500	250	50 do	1,200
French Press Co.....	300	500	all	75 p.s.	375 xd.
Imperial Press Co.....	1,150	..	1,400	100 do	306
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.....	1,125	400	350	40 do	359
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	250 do	350
Sassoon's Press Co.....	600	800	all	25 do	350
Scinde Press Co.....	400	850	750	40 do	500
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld....	100	1,000	925	150 do	1,220
Victoria Cotton and Wool Press Co	150	850	all	12 p.c.	600
Volkart's United Press Co.....	50	1,000	1,000	75 p.s.	550

*Per Share for the half-year

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock.....	..	£20	218· 3·0	p. c.	293
Do. New £50 shares...	..	£20	130·14·0	do.	36
Ditto ...	..	£20	65· 7·3	do.	72
Ditto ...	..	£20	21·12·1	do.	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co..	..	£100	1,000	do.	1,100
Do. New Shares. ..	..	£18	196·5·15	do.	250

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	187½p.s.	1,900
Bombay Gas Company..	50,000	50	all	7½ p. ct.	58
Bombay Saw Mills Co....	600	2,000	all	80 p.s.	650
Landing and Shipping Co of Kurrachee. Ltd....	500	500	300	36 p. s.	300
Malabar Company. Ld.	1,150	200	100	7½ p. ct	50
Mechanical Buildings Co.	1,000	500	all	p. s.	19
Treacher and Co.	1,200	500	all	62½ p. s.	615
Viegas Patcent Slip Co.	3,000	250	all	6 p. ct	30

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

BOMBAY, 29th July 1878.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·648
Temperature of the Air	82·0
Wet Bulb thermometer	79·2
Dew Point	78·2
Relative humidity of Air	884
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =8).	8·0
Maximum temperature of Air (read at 8 p.m.)....	89·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.) ...	80·0
General Direction of Wind.....	WSW, SW, WSW, SW;
Movement of wind in 24 hours	509
Fall of Rain	0·37
Total fall during the month	45·21
do. year	45·78
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 30th July...	0·75

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE s. s. HUMBERT, 1,240 tons, Captain W. Arnott, sailed yesterday for Rangoon via Moulmein in ballast.

THE s. s. COLUMBIAN, 1,404 tons, Captain G. Baldwin, which arrived in harbour on the 29th inst. from Calcutta, 10th July, brought a general cargo and fifteen deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. KHUNDALLA, 1,318 tons, Captain G. W. Wicks, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and thirty deck passengers.

THE BARQUE MODERN, 741 tons, Captain A. Stewart, which arrived in harbour on the 29th inst. from Ardrossan, 6th April, brought a cargo of 1,186 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W. and A. Graham and Co.

THE s. s. CYENUS, 1,069 tons, Captain E. S. Penney, arrived in harbour on the 29th inst. from Kurrachee, 26th July, with a cargo of rapeseed, for transhipment, and one deck passenger. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s. s. HINDOSTAN, 1,842 tons, Captain N. W. Haselwood, arrived in harbour yesterday from Southampton, 4th July, via the Suez Canal, with the following cargo :—1 package specie, 1,594 casks spelter, 5 cases saffron, 21 cases cologne, 1,772 packages piecegoods, 828 bales twist, 8 cases boots, 406 packages wine, 149 packages papers, 200 cases copper, 12 bottles quick silver, 30 cases oil, 248 packages stores, 10 casks beer, 50 cases brass, 141 cases provisions, 7,913 bars iron, 10 packages paint, and many packages merchandise.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
29	Cyenus (s)	Penney	Kurrachee, July 26.
30	Khandalla (s).....	Wicks	Calcutta, July 5.
	Hindostan (s)	Haselwood ...	Southampton, July 4.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
30	Humbert(s).....	Arnott	Rangoon.
	City Camp	Clarke	Calino.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Scio, to Kurrachee.
Steamer Cyenus, to Dunkirk.
Ship F F Webster, to Calcutta.

A D E N.

ARRIVALS.

June. 14 Joseph a Ropes, A barque, Snow, from Zanzibar.
25 Kwang Tung I G, ss, Edward, from Gardafui.
28 Wild Swan, H M, ss, Baker, from Gardafui.
July. 1 Godavery, ss, Baron, from Mauritius.
13 Principe D Carlos P T S, Metzer, from Lisbon.
15 Fernwood, ss, Steel, from Cardiff.
16 Yangtze, ss, Rapatel, from Shanghai.
16 Nepaul, ss, Murray, from London.
17 Argyle, ss, Scott, from Shanghai.
17 Geelong, ss, Fraser, from Venice.
18 Teviot, ss, Nisbet, from Calcutta.
19 John Howard, ss, Seaward, from Bombay.
19 Lumly Castle, ss, Brown, from Akyab.
19 Borrowdale, ss, Young, from Jeddah.
19 Bangalore, ss, Stead, from Malta.
20 Peshawar, ss, White, from Bombay.
20 Zeemeeuw, ss, Creig, from Glasgow.
23 Travancore, ss, Harrison, from London.
23 Mediator, ss, Hannay, from Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

14 Godavery, ss, Baron, to Mauritius.
17 Yangtze, ss, Rapatel, to Marseilles.
17 Nepaul, ss, Murray, to Calcutta.
17 Argyle, ss, Scott, to London.
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VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Joseph a Ropes, A barque, Snow, from Zanzibar.
Kwing Tung, I G, ss, Edward, from Gardafui.
Wild Swan, H M, ss, Baker, from Gardafui.
Principal D Carlos, B T S, Metzer, from Lisbon.
Fernwood, ss, Steel, from Cardiff.
Zeemeeuw, ss, Creig, from Glasgow.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamer of the P. & O. S. N. Company will leave Bombay every FRIDAY, soon after 5 p.m. The following are the hours for closing Mails :—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 p.m.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns—up to 1-30 p.m.

Registered Letters—up to 1 p.m.

Registered Letters, if fully prepaid, together with an extra fee of two annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 1 and 2 p.m.

Late Letters, for the Overland Mails, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the late letter fee (two annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4-40 p.m.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland Covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 3 p.m., and registered letters at 1 p.m.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamers after 3 p.m. and up to starting time (5 p.m.) by the payment of an additional fee of four annas. All others will be refused.

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, to the United Kingdom, or Union countries served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 6,
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2,
Each Pattern Packet or Printed Papers, per two ounces, 94 annas.

Covers not marked for any particular route will, as a general rule, be sent by the route which stands first on the Schedule except where there is quicker despatch by some other route of where the first route may require the compulsory prepayment of a higher rate of postage than has been prepaid or where the amount of postage paid may leave no doubt as to the route intended.

The postage chargeable per ½ oz. on letters sent to the Union countries mentioned below is as follows :—

Germany, Austria, Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, Egypt, Spain, United States of America, France, Greece, Italy, Luxemburg, Norway, Portugal, Roumania, Turkey, Russia, Servia, Sweden, Switzerland ..... As.' 5

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY

No after-packet will be made up at the General Post Office and the times for posting are given in the subjoined table.

A Post Office is established at the Boree Bunder Railway Station, where Letters and Papers, too late for the Mail closing at the General Post Office, are received *without fee* up to 5 minutes of the departure of Trains.

No Letters or Papers can be posted in the Railway Carriage Letter Box.

MAILS.	Latest hour for Posting			
	At General Post Office.		At Branch Post Offices.	At the Boree Bunder Railway Station Post Office.
	Ordinary Letters and Papers.	Registered Letters & Parcels.		
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway	4-50 P.M.	3 P.M.	3 P.M.	5-25 P.M.
For all Post Towns on the S.E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona and Madras Presidency ; also for Ahmednuggur, Sholapoor, Deccan, and Kattywar, and d Kutch	1-20 P.M.	12 NOON.	12 NOON.	1-55 P.M.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattywar, and d Kutch	4-30 A.M.	{4 P.M. of previous day.	{6 P.M. of previous day.	...
For ditto in Southern Concan, viz., for Pen, Nagotna, Mahad, Khed, Dapolee, and Ratnagherrie	10 A.M.	Do.	8-30 A.M.	...
For all Post Towns on the S.E. Line of the G. I. P. Ry. as far as Poona for Concan, and Panwell.	5-30 A.M.	Do.	{6 P.M. of previous day.	...
For all Post Towns on the N.E. Line of the G. I. P. Ry. as far as Nandgaum..	7 A.M.	Do.	Do.	...

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mail are received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

CALENDAR FOR JULY & AUGUST, 1878

PHASES OF THE MOON.
First Quarter..... 6th, 6h. 10·6m. A.M.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Wed. 31		5 38	6 34	{ 0 26 a	5 37 m 6 57 a
August. Th. 1	Lammas Day.	5 38	6 34	{ 0 33 m 1 3 a	6 40 m 7 17 a
Fri. 2	.....	5 39	6 34	{ 1 17 m 1 88 a	7 22 m 7 75 a
Sat. 3	.....	5 39	6 33	{ 2 5 m 2 17 a	8 7 m 8 43 a
Sun. 4	7th Sunday after Trinity	5 39	6 33	{ 3 0 m 2 58 a	8 55 m 9 28 a
Mon. 5	.....	5 40	6 32	{ 3 52 m 3 38 a	9 44 m 10 18 a
Tues. 6	.....	5 40	6 32	{ 4 59 m 4 36 a	10 51 m 11 [illegible]

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

B O M B A Y.

MARRIAGE.

LAYZELL—RAMOS—July 26th, at the Fort Chapel, by the Rev. Father Cooke, S. J., Mr. William Henry Layzell (G. I. P. Railway Co., Dexal), to Adelaide Maria, third daughter of the late F. D. Ramos.

DEATHS.

JOHN—July 20th, at Malabar Hill, Fred, infant son of Harry John, aged 14 months.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

BOUTFLOWER—June 26th, at Agra, Cecil Robert Rawson, the only and dearly loved child of William Nolan and Edith Blanche Boutflower, aged 10 months 29 days.

BIRD—At Nawadie, Mrs E Bird, relict of the late John Bird, Platelayer, E I Railway, Toondla, aged 63 years.

REED—July 20th, at Murree, Henry Stephen Thomas Berkeley, infant twin son of Surgeon-Major Keppel Reed, 26th Punjab N I, aged seven weeks.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JULY 31, 1878.

THERE can be no doubt that the first intimation of the cession of Cyprus and the acceptance by England of an obligation to defend the Sultan of Turkey's Asiatic dominions as defined by the Treaty of Berlin was received by most of the great English newspapers with unrestrained enthusiasm. The *Daily News* spoke of Lord Beaconsfield's "blustering or filibustering policy," and the *Pall Mall Gazette* mourned over the decay of its cherished hope that England would frankly go to war with Russia; but the *Times*, the *Daily Telegraph*, the *Standard*, and the *Morning Post* all eagerly welcomed the Anglo-Turkish Convention as a splendid triumph of English diplomacy. The provincial press was by no means so uncritical in its appreciation of what had been done; but we note that the Radical *Newcastle Daily Chronicle*, which is the property of Mr. Joseph Cowen, M. P., unhesitatingly spoke of the proposed protectorate as one which would be "of advantage to civilization and freedom all the world over," and predicted that under the administration "which has made British rule a blessing "and a success in our giant empire in India," Turkey in "Asia will open up a dazzling "prospect for the employment of British "energy, capital, and enterprise in the East, "such as the imagination can hardly attempt "to grasp," while Cyprus "will become a "veritable Eden, and will form an admirable "cover for a new railway route to India by way "of the Euphrates Valley." This glowing language excites in us a feeling of simple amazement. There is, of course, a good deal to be said in favour of what has been done, and by far the best defence we have seen of the conduct of Lord Beaconsfield in resolving to conclude an Anglo-Turkish alliance is contained in the following remarks made by one of the English Plenipotentiaries, probably the Prime Minister himself, to the Berlin correspondent of the *Times* :—"The Treaty of 1856 imposed on "France, Austria, and England the right and "the duty to guard the integrity of the Otto"man Empire, and this very integrity was the "basis whereon this Treaty rested. At the end "of the late war and in consequence of the "Treaty of San Stefano this principle of the "integrity of the Ottoman Empire was unques"tionably violated. If France and Austria had "declared themselves ready to act together for the "maintenance of this integrity, England would "certainly not have hesitated to join with them "in common action and to uphold the most "essential principle contained in the Treaty of "1856 and 1871. Unfortunately, France and "Austria either could not or would not lend "themselves to such a course, both declaring "it out of their power to do so. It was then "that England, by her situation, and from "considerations of superior interest, found her"self obliged to stand up for the integrity of "the possessions remaining under the rule of "the Sublime Porte. In the first place, she "has begun by guaranteeing the integrity of "the Asiatic possessions, where her own private "and particular interests were more at stake. "She had four means before her of achieving "this. She could take possession of Egypt, "occupy the two extremities of the Suez "Canal, seize the Dardanelles, or occupy the "island of Cyprus to render possible and "effective the integrity of the Asiatic posses"sions which she had guaranteed. In seizing the "Dardanelles she would have wounded the sus"ceptibilities of all Europe, in taking possession "of Egypt or in occupying the two extremities "of the Canal she would have openly hurt the "feelings of France. She preferred to occupy "the island of Cyprus, a point of such secondary "importance that it never occurred to any "Power to make reservations on the subject. "In view of the necessity imposed on England "to guarantee the Asiatic possessions of the "Porte, France can only regard the occupation "of the island of Cyprus as an act of defence "towards herself, since she cannot but be aware "that England was at liberty to adopt one of "the three other measures of which I have just "spoken, and which she for long had been "encouraged to do. And I think that the "French nation, on considering the absolute "necessity thus imposed on England, will soon "come to see that the occupation of Cyprus, "far from being an act directed against France, "was only suggested to England by an ardent "desire to reconcile her absolute interests with "the sympathies of France, on which she "never ceases to set the greatest store." This dexterous apology leaves out of sight the boastful speech in which Lord Beaconsfield stirred the pulses of the English nation a few months ago by calling to mind what England had done single-handed against Napoleon, and proclaiming that she was ready to do at least as much against Russia for the protection of the independence of Europe. One of our great causes of complaint against Lord Beaconsfield is that he raised unreasonable expectations of heroic action on his part, and then tranquilly accepted as perfectly accurate the statement of Lord Derby that no Continental Power would be the ally of England in a war with Russia, and condescended to give effect to the Liberal programme for letting European Turkey perish. As to the compensation England has obtained, Lord Beaconsfield claims credit for having only taken Cyprus; and no doubt he might, as he says, have taken a good deal more. Russia would at any time during the last half century have gladly allowed England to seize Egypt and Syria on condition of being herself permitted to do what she has lately done in Europe; and it must be obvious that, if the British troops sent to Cyprus are intended merely to remain there, they might as well have stayed at Malta, so far as the defence of Asiatic Turkey against further Russian aggressions is concerned. Not enough, therefore, has been done for British interests by the occupation of Cyprus, while other interests have been flagrantly sacrificed. For instance, it is unquestionable that England, which had put a stop to the Greek invasion of Turkish territory by promising to do her utmost for Greece at the Congress, was bound in honour to insist upon the surrender by Turkey of the island of Crete which the Greeks would long ago have won for themselves by hard fighting but for the interference of the European Powers. Lord Beaconsfield, however, having made the Sultan give up Cyprus to England, could not ask his ally to give up Crete to Greece, and so the only race which might have successfully counteracted Slav predominance in South-Eastern Europe has been left out in the cold. Nor is this all. The distinct engagement England has entered into for the defence of the Sultan's Asiatic dominions only implies her withdrawal from the bond of 1856 for the defence of what is still left of European Turkey; and, as her men-of-war are henceforth to be shut out of the Black Sea, she plainly is content to leave Russia mistress of that sea, in which she will prepare the means for the conquest of Constantinople, provided only the Asiatic territory intervening between the Mediterranean and the Persian Gulf remains untouched. Such an agreement lessens the range, but at the same time greatly increases the intensity of England's imperial responsibility.

EVERYTHING now depends on the way the English Government proposes to discharge the liability it has undertaken for the good government of Asiatic Turkey and its defence against Russia. The very terms of Lord Salisbury's Despatch to Sir A. H. Layard, admitting the inevitable result of the Congress as regards European Turkey, and limiting English interests to Asia, pre-suppose as certain a conflict between England and Russia for the possession of the Sultan's Asiatic provinces, unless the administration of these provinces is so changed in spirit as to afford the Russians no fresh pretence for aggression. Lord Salisbury also says, quite plainly, that the Turks themselves cannot be trusted to make the necessary changes, and that the work must, therefore, be undertaken by England. In forcible language, he shows that the defeat of the Turkish arms and the embarrassments of the Government must render its authority still more unstable than it has always been over populations which he somewhat incorrectly describes as "possessing no capacity for self-government, and "no aspirations for independence," for many of the tribes of Turkey in Asia are animated by a fierce and untameable spirit of independence; and he contends that the mere presence of the Russians on their new frontier must "exercise "a powerful influence in disintergrating the "Asiatic dominion of the Porte." What, then, are the precautions England means to take in order to check, first of all, "the emissaries of "intrigue," and next "the invading armies," which Lord Salisbury so clearly foresees must issue forth from "the base" of operations he and Lord Beaconsfield have given the Russians in Armenia? The former may be resisted and made comparatively powerless by good government, the latter only by a strong military force guarding a well-fortified frontier. For the work she has undertaken, then, England requires to use immense resources of men and money, for Turkey is too poor to do much for herself, and the Pashas of Constantinople have shown themselves incompetent to organize either an army or acivil administration. The success of the new defensive alliance can only be ensured, therefore, by the willingness of the English nation to advance the frontier of the British Empire as far as Erzeroum, and to guard Armenia and Kurdistan as closely as they now guard the Punjab. Lord Hartington is quite right in maintaining that this is the logical result of the action taken by the Government, but we have not up to this time had any information that military intervention is contemplated by Lord Beaconsfield, or the fact recognized that without the aid of a large army his scheme of a protectorate of Asiatic Turkey must break down. We dissent entirely from Lord Hartington's estimate of the worth of this scheme, if it were vigorously carried on. All Asiatic nations are now subjected in one way or another to European influence; and the best mode of applying this influence which has yet been discovered is that employed by the English in India. Many complaints are made, and often with justice, of the costliness of English rule in India; but, when we see what terrible mischief has been done by the English speculators and other adventurers who have been a principal cause of the ruin of European Turkey and Egypt, we may count India lucky in having a Government which is not financially corrupt, and which tries to spend honestly the money taken from the taxpayers, in improving the condition of the country and promoting commerce and industry. The conversion of Asiatic Turkey into another India would unquestionably benefit the populations now subject to Turkish rule, and, though it would be bold and costly, we are not by any means sure that it would increase the hazards to which the British Empire is already exposed. Lord Hartington says that Russia's real road to India lies through Persia; and no doubt this is so, and one of the calamitous consequences of the cession to that Power of Batoum and Kars is that her way of access to Persia is thereby rendered so much easier. But it is still the case that no Russian army would dream of marching through Persia to the Indian frontier so long as the English occupied Asiatic Turkey with powerful forces. What Englishmen in this country are therefore looking for most anxiously is a Ministerial statement of the further development proposed to be given to the new protectorate. If nothing more is intended than the occupation of Cyprus and the construction of the Euphrates Valley Railway—which for passengers and goods would be no improvement on the present route through Egypt—then Lord Beaconsfield's scheme must be pronounced a failure. But it might be made a magnificent success, if England had the courage to take in hand the administration, and to employ capital in developing the unbounded natural resources of Asiatic Turkey. If we are content to go no further than Cyprus now, instead of preparing strenuously for a war which must come and which should have been fought out this year, it will be manifest that we do not really mean to fight till the Cossack and the Sepoy meet on the bank of the Indus.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 29

Gilbert-Cooper, Col, on duty, from Poona.
Kelly, Lieut, 17th Bombay N I, on leave, from Surat.
Prendergast, Lieut-Col, 2nd Madras Cavalry, on sick leave, from Kamptee.

July 30.

Fenning, Lieut, 14th Regt, on leave, from Ranikhet.
Hills, Lieut-Col, RE, from leave, from England.
Macgregor, Capt, 92nd Highlanders, from leave, from England.
Prendergast, Major, 29th Madras N I, from sick leave, from England.
Cook, Capt, 5th Regt, from leave, from England.
Ostrohan, 2nd Lieut, 6th Queens, to join, from England.

DEPARTURES.—July 30.

Walker, Capt, 3rd Hussars, on leave, to Poona.
Macgregor, Capt, 92nd Highlanders, from leave, to Sitapore.
Cooke, Capt, 5th Regt, to join, to Abbottabad.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, July 27.)

Lieut A Masters, 2nd Regiment Central India Horse, is granted sixty days' privilege leave.

Lieut A L Mein, R E, Assistant Engineer, is appointed to officiate as Executive Engineer, Bereilly Division, Military Works.

Lieut E H Cameron, R E, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, has passed the Departmental Standard Examination in Hindustani.

Mr R W L Tooze, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is posted to the Jowrah Division, Neemuch State Railway.

Mr J A Kearney, Accountant, attached to the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, Rajputana State Railway, is granted leave on medical certificate for three months.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Punjab Government Gazette*, July 25.)

Mr H C Fanshawe, Officiating Settlement Officer, Rohtak, has obtained privilege leave of absence for three months.

Mr A W Stogdon, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Rohtak, is appointed temporarily to the charge of the Rohtak Settlement.

Captain W V Ellis, Wing Officer and Adjutant, 25th N I, whose services have been temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, is appointed to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate of Umballa, in addition to his other duties, during the absence on leave of Colonel Bean.

The Rev W Keene, of the Church Mission Society, is appointed to officiate as Chaplain of Amritsar, during the absence of the Rev J A Sleeper as Officiating Chaplain of Lodeana.

The services of Surgeon-Major J C Morice, Officiating Civil Surgeon, Amritsar

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

DEBATE ON THE TREATY AND CONVENTION.

LONDON, JULY 30.

Lord Hartington, in the House of Commons last night, said that the Berlin Treaty was a long step in the direction of the policy of the Liberals; but the Anglo-Turkish Convention was of a most onerous character on the part of England, and the obligation it imposed ought not to be binding on a future generation. The Convention placed Russia one thousand miles nearer to us, whilst we had no control over Asia Minor unless we were to assume the Government.

The Hon. R. Bourke said, that the guarantee on the part of England to protect Turkey would cease unless reforms in the administration of the country were effective and complete. It was the duty of England, he said, to help to regenerate Turkey on sound principles of policy, and to secure the integrity of its outlying [illegible].

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PASSENGER TRAFFIC ACROSS THE NURBUDDA RESTORED.

BROACH, JULY 30, 7.35 P.M.

Two more spans of the Railway bridge have given way. The flood is subsiding. Communication for passengers has been restored by boats. The Railway officials arrived last night.

Total rainfall 34 inches.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

LORD HARTINGTON'S MOTION.

LONDON, JULY 30,

In the House of Commons last night, Lord Hartington's motion with reference to the policy of the Government came on for hearing. His Lordship, in his address to the House, attacked the policy of the Government in dealing with Greece at the Congress, and said that the Convention signed with Turkey for the cession of the Island of Cyprus was a breach of international law. It was not the Asiatic Provinces of Turkey but Persia which was more within the grasp of Russia, and was moreover the real road to India. His Lordship added, that by the occupation of Cyprus a conflict with Russia had been brought nearer by a [illegible] and approached one thousand miles nearer to us, leaving her (England's) base of operations behind. He said that the wish of the Opposition was to awaken the country to the dangers which threatened it, while there was yet time to retreat with honor from the position the Government had taken up.

Mr. Plunket moved an amendment, proposing indirectly a vote of confidence in the Government.

The Hon. R. Bourke said that England had never been more favourably regarded or had more influence abroad than at the present moment, and the Anglo-Turkish agreement would not hurt Russia unless she assumed an aggressive policy. Unless Turkey executed the reforms required of her England would abandon the guarantees given in the Anglo-Turkish Convention and reconsider the position of the Asiatic Provinces of the Porte.

The debate was eventually adjourned till the 23rd September (?)

Consols 95¼.

[The date to which the debate is here said to be adjourned is palpably erroneous; but Reuter's Agent informs us that it is correct as transmitted to Bombay. A recent telegram advised us that Parliament will be prorogued on the 20th August.]

LORD BEACONSFIELD AND MR. GLADSTONE.

LONDON, JULY 30.

Lord Beaconsfield in his speech at the Mansion House banquet on Saturday described Mr. Gladstone as a sophistical rhetorician inebriated with the exuberance of his own verbosity.

THE FORCES IN CYPRUS.

The forces in Cyprus are now settled down. Sir Garnet Wolseley with three British Infantry Regiments is stationed at Nicosia, whilst the Indian Contingent garrisons the other points of the Island.

WRECK OF A P. & O. STEAMER.

Advices have been received that the P. & O. Company's s. s. Sumatra, Captain C. Anderson, which left Bombay on the 5th instant, is ashore to the south of Brindisi. The mails, specie, passengers and crew have all been saved.

LONDON, JULY 29.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed strong. Surats strong.

The London Cotton Market has been strong.

Fair Dhollera 5 3-16

The Manchester Market has been firm with hardening tendency inspired by Cotton, but buyers operate very cautiously.

Exchange on India, 60 days' sight.. 1-8⅛

4 per cent. Rupee Paper 81

4½ per cent. do. 81

5½ per cent. do. 88½

3 per cent. Consols for Account 95⅛

5 per cent. French Rente, 1872 .... 113½

Bar Silver ..... 52⅛ to ⅜

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	.....	1s. 8 5.32d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight..		1s. 8 17-32d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,,	.....	1s. 8¼d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,,	.....	1s. 8 9-16d.	,,
Fraser, 3 ,,	.....	2·15⅛	,,

THE MONSOON.

COAST WEATHER REPORTS.—JULY 30.

CANNANORE, 5-58 p.m.—Weather fine; wind S.; thermometer max. 86; min. 74; W. B. 80; barometer 29·77.

CALICUT, 5 p.m.—Weather fine with partial showers; wind WSW 5; thermometer 84·9; barometer 29·880. Fall of rain 43 cents.

MANGALORE, 29·4 p.m.—Weather fair; wind SE.SW. TUTICORIN, 3-30 p.m.—Weather fine; wind S. E.; thermometer 88; barometer 29·84.

VINGORLA, 5 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind SW light; thermometer 88. Fall of rain 25 cents.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

		Colaba. In. cnt.	Fort. In. cnt.	Byculla. In. cnt.
Previously registered...		65 41	70 62	70 95
July 29 Monday		0 37	.....	.....
30 Tuesday		.....	1 39	1 54
Total.....		65 78	72 1	72 49
Fall up to 30th July 1877.....		.....	36 35	41 53
,, ,, 29th ,, ,, ...		4 37	.....	.....

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort and Byculla are made up to 6 p. m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

THE FLOODS IN GUZERAT.

A TELEGRAM was received in Bombay yesterday from Surat, reporting that the Taptee had fallen, and that the partial flood of Monday had subsided. The Railway bridge, we learn on the best authority, is perfectly safe and was never in danger. The Nurbudda river is still high, but the flood is subsiding. By a telegram from our correspondent at Broach, received yesterday evening, we learn that two more spans of the Railway bridge have gone. We learn also that the Railway staff have already restored passenger communication by boats.

The much-coveted command of the Meywar Field Corps, vacant by the recent death of Major [illegible], is to be given to Colonel C. R. Blair, Commandant of the Mhairwara Battalion, but at present officiating for Colonel Carnell, now absent on furlough, in the command of the Erinpoorah Irregular Force. The change will not, however, take place until Colonel Carnell's return. Meantime Major F. W. Boileau will continue acting Commandant of the Meywar Bheels, and, perhaps, eventually obtain the Mhairwara Battalion which Colonel Blair is to vacate.

VERY good news at length reaches us from Mysore, the rainfall having, says the latest official report, "now extended over the western districts that have hitherto suffered from want of moisture. The early crops have in consequence revived, transplanting has begun, and the district officers see no present cause for further anxiety. Light showers have been general through the Province, and the agricultural prospects everywhere are now good. Locusts seem to have nearly disappeared. Prices in the eastern districts continue to shew a slight improvement: and the tendency to rise in the west has been checked. But still grain is still very dear, and weeding operations having scarcely commenced; there is no decrease in the numbers still on relief. Imports of grain by rail amounted to 1,370 tons, or 109 tons less than last week. From Bangalore 342 tons, or 14 tons more than in the previous week, were exported to the interior. On Civil Relief Works there were 3,874 laborers, or an increase of 74. On professionally supervised works there were 29,254 relief laborers, being more by 149 than in the preceding week. There were besides 11,047 employed on the ordinary D.P. works."

THE writer of the *Englishman's* "Week" says:—"Whilst we are looking forward to the arrival of new faces and new talent to amuse us, comes the sad news of the loss by shipwreck of some old friends who have often amused and delighted us on the boards. Mr. and Mrs. Cowdery, the latter better known as Miss Bessie Edwards, Miss Minnie Williams and her father Mr. Williams, have, it is feared, all perished in the wreck of the *James Service* on the coast of Freemantle, just as they were approaching the end of their voyage to Australia. All had made themselves favorites in Calcutta, and their loss will be regretted by many. The ladies here mentioned, as well as Mrs. Williams, were, it will be remembered, in Bombay about eighteen months ago, and as their entertainments were much appreciated they made a long stay. Many will hear with regret the melancholy fate that has overtaken them.

SIR WILLIAM HERSCHELL, Bengal Civil Service, now on furlough, has, it is said, taken orders, and that his return to India is considered improbable.

THE Duke of Sutherland is said to be fitting out an expedition for the exploration of the Euphrates Valley route to India.

THE Shah of Persia is delighted with his reception in Vienna. The Court, the population, and the Press have done their utmost to fulfil the duties of hospitality towards him. The public institutions seem also to have pleased him, and he has resolved on having the police of Teheran organized after the model of the Vienna force. The Persian postal service, too, was organized by Austrian officials.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the *Pioneer*:—"A few days ago, I read something in your columns about the Maharaja of Kashmere's Arsenal at Srinuggur, and the manufacture of Snider rifles at that establishment. Let me give you a short description of what came under my observation when I visited that place about a year ago. As you say, it was then merely a foundry; and the principal work carried on seemed to be the repair of old camel guns. There was a clever maistri there who had made a clumsy imitation of a Martini-Henry rifle, which was shown to visitors as a great curiosity. But I fancy it was almost the loose breech of the weapon, for he seems to have sighted it on a principle of his own. There was also a boring machine worked by hand, which was used to rifle smooth-bore muskets. Hence the extensive manufacture of Sniders reported. As every visitor to Kashmere knows, the Maharaja's army is badly clothed and equipped, and is armed with all sorts of antiquated weapons, such as flint-locks, &c.; and although the men drill fairly, their discipline appears to be of a very loose order."

MR. PORTER, the new tutor to the young Maharaja of Mysore, considers the progress already made by His Highness in his English studies more satisfactory than the outside public were led to believe. Mr. Porter has set about his work in earnest, and is much liked by the Prince and the leading men in Mysore.

LORD NAPIER, late Governor of Madras, was examined on April 11 before the Select Committee of the House of Commons on East Indian Public Works. He gave it as his opinion that irrigation on an extensive scale could still be undertaken in the presidency of Madras, and that the area of cultivation might be considerably extended. If this were done, three advantages would accrue—firstly, the area of famine would be considerably lessened; secondly, the demand for labour would be increased; and thirdly, the sum of the general wealth would be increased. The large number of works in Madras on rivers whose sources were, as far as possible, permanent, could be supported with safety; but the Government should be extremely cautious in finding money for the repair or enlargement of tank works which could not be connected with permanent sources of water supply. The construction of irrigation works on permanent rivers would, no doubt, lead to a large increase of population; but the increase in the food supply would more than counterbalance this, and a very large amount of grain would probably remain for exportation to those parts of the interior of India in which famines exist, or to foreign countries. With reference to the development of the present Delta works, there was no reason why this development should not go on in the future. There was no doubt that the experience that had been gained from the Delta works ought to make the construction of future works easier and cheaper than was that of those now existing. He, therefore, thought that, as the works of the Godavery incontestably paid upwards of 20 per cent. upon their outlay, there was no reason why future expenditure should not be as remunerative as possible. This being the case, a much greater amount should be expended by the Government on these works than had at present been expended. He was strongly of opinion that the Government should not make loans without sufficient provision being made for the reimbursement of the capital as well as the interest. He had heard it proposed that, in order to pay for the construction and carrying on of irrigation works, a general impost should be laid upon the province to be benefited by them; and he had also heard it suggested that there should not be such an impost, but that the cultivators to whom the water was offered should be charged an assessment upon their lands, whether they took the water or not. He objected to both proposals as applied to Southern India. There was in Madras a rooted impression that water should only be paid for by the individual to whom it was supplied when he received and used it, and he (Lord Napier) thought that any proposal to make the general community responsible, or to make the individual responsible for what he did not take, would produce such an amount of discontent in the country that no Government could sanction it. With regard to the employment of natives, he thought that there were among the natives of India those who were capable of holding the highest positions in the Public Works Department, and it was, therefore, his opinion that special facilities should be given to the natives for attaining such positions. Turning to the question of small works, it was the fact that local governments were never able to appropriate a sufficient amount of the public funds in any department of the administration, and as they were certainly not more competent to do so in the Public Works Department than in any other, at the best there must always be very necessary work left unperformed. It was, therefore, desirable that the system of provincial funds should be extended, that was to say, that the Government of India should give to local Governments certain funds to deal with at their own discretion.

At the present moment (says the *World*) it may be of interest to the public to know the precise manner in which Prince Bismarck is accustomed to pass his time, or at any rate some part of it; and I am enabled to furnish the following details. My correspondent writes:—

He lives generally at the Radzvil Palace, which has lately been purchased by the German Government, and added to the old Foreign Office next door. At the back is a large garden, called here a "park," and originally cut off from the Tier-Garten, or Bois de Boulogne of Berlin. It is surrounded by high walls, and the great Chancellor, when in residence, is constantly watched by the police, and protected by his now celebrated dog, a large, smooth, black boar-hound, which has succeeded the famous "Sultan," who was poisoned by the Social Democrats. The Prince hardly ever ventures into the streets of Berlin, and, indeed, comes to the capital as little as possible. In conversation his manner is frank and cordial; he talks of English books as one who has read most of them; and he seems to be possessed of a thoroughly encyclopædic mind. Nothing, indeed, is too small for it; and his fund of knowledge is constantly increased by the information he obtains from his secret police, who, I am told, furnish him daily with the most minute details concerning the lives of those around him. It is his habit after dinner to stroll upon the terrace at the back of his palace, and to puff volumes of smoke from an enormous china pipe with a long cherry-stick stem. I do not know whether his two sons are possessed of any of his intellectual powers; but they have inherited, at any rate, their father's vigorous and massive frame.

THE Greeks, already dissatisfied with the position in which their own affairs are left by the Congress, are even more incensed at the abandonment of Crete. They will not accept the argument that the Plenipotentiaries could not touch that subject; they have discussed Armenian questions and Lazi questions, which are less important to Europe. Crete, indeed, is mentioned in Article 15 of the San Stefano Treaty, and the general condition of the island might thus have been brought forward without any irregularity. The object of the Congress is to arrange a lasting peace in Europe, but, in fact, it leaves untouched a war now raging. Four times the Cretans have rebelled in this century—in 1821, 1841, 1858, and 1866—and now, for the second time, they have re-conquered the island. There is not a single foreign volunteer amongst the insurgents.

THE *World* is very indignant at a supposed dead-set which is to be made against it and papers of like kindred:—"The *Examiner* newspaper, which is the property of Lord Rosebery, and possibly, therefore, well informed on the subject, states in its last issue that a number of members of various clubs have formed themselves into a Vigilance Committee, 'for the purpose of repressing by energetic measures any slander respecting them or their relatives which may appear in any of the so-called society papers.' The appearance of this information is happily timed. It is given to the public in the week which has furnished us with many details of the lives of some distinguished members of the aristocracy, in which we have learned how and where and with whom noble earls spend their time; how they sing indecent songs about Brigham Young and his wives to ladies of their own order, who laugh and playfully tap them with parasols; and how they are reproached publicly by public courtesans with not having paid them;—in the week in which a baronet has been brought to the police-court for robbing a prostitute of her jewels, and a 'gentleman rider' in the habit of practising acts of turf chicanery has sued a trainer for the wages of his guilt! Are these 'slanders'? At all events, they are not gathered from the 'so-called society journals,' but from the records of the law-courts and the police-sheets! Vigilance Committee and energetic measures, forsooth! Let the members of the various clubs—and if there be a word of truth in the report, it is easy to guess what clubs are meant—let them take energetic measures against the drunkards, the liars, the foul-mouthed blasphemers whose language is worse than that of a beggar in his drink; the impecunious duffers who play enormously, but who seldom or never pay; the swaggering bankrupts, who are ever on the point of being 'broke'; the card-sharpers and the billiard-legs; the led-captains and the 'fancy' men, who throng these establishments. And as for 'energetic measures,' they, read in the light in which it is intended they should be read, involve a game which more than one can play at; and when the Vigilance Committee gets to work, it may find itself confronted by men who can give it, and will give it, a good deal more than it bargained for."

THE INDIAN CONTINGENT AT MALTA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MALTA, JULY 11.

ONE of the most amusing incidents in the life of your correspondent just now is to hear the surmises as to which of the passengers by the Bangalore I am. I sometimes feel sorry for the poor men who are accused of being "Your Own"—they seem to be so painfully affected. Oone will colour up to the root of the hair and say, "I, my dear fellow! I never wrote to the papers in my life; of that I'll take me oath." Another says, "Ah hem! a good letter! just a quiet account of what passed. I might out it out if I had the paper and send it home; save me the *bather* of wractin. Just what we want. I know So-and-So wrote it, I'll bet a pound he did;" while a third pretends to assume a guilty air, and declines to say whether he is the writer or not. One old gentleman says he would like to see me hanged, I don't know why, but if he had not said so I might have declared myself. I do not feel a bit like Junius, but I enjoy the fun of hearing all these surmises. I hope I shall never write a word that can hurt the most sensitive, but confine myself to a simple record of passing events; and unless I can bring some one's good deeds to notice, I shall not mention names, and let their faults slide, as the Yankees say. Of course an outsider can often see little things that escape the notice of those most interested, and is really bestowing a benefit on all concerned by a little plain speaking. When I see my way to do good I shall try and do it.

I have begun this week's letter with a little of my own self. I am of more importance in my own eyes than in those of others, so I must apologise to you all for making myself so prominent.

There are some races on the *tapis*, and, of course, likely animals are being cantered round the course, which is, by the way, harder than the hardest in India. The litter spread to rectify this does not much improve matters, as the horses slide on it considerably. One of the officers of the Artillery met with what might have been a very serious accident the other day. He is a very plucky forward rider, and was trying a fresh horse on the race-course. As he came to the finish he put on a little extra spurt, the horse swerved as he came near the winning post, and literally charged it, carrying away the supports and falling heavily. Neither the rider nor horse was hurt beyond a few scratches and a strain of the finger. This is the second horse accident I have had to record; both ended favourably, but it is wonderful that there are no broken limbs amongst us; the perfectly reckless driving of the four-wheelers over their hard roads makes a trip to Saint Antonio a service of danger. I was going out there a few nights ago to dine at the mess of the 9th Native Infantry. The driver began by flogging his poor horse most unmercifully, and when requested to stop, he started off at a pace that was more like a fast canter than a trot, and I was obliged to look at the creature before I became convinced that we were not being run away with. Parsees and other native gentlemen who pay large sums for fast trotters should see a tenpounder here trot; they would not think much of the Bombay teams afterwards. The roads are chiefly hewn out of the solid rock, and are in consequence hard and easy-going for wheels, but a fall on one of them would be very unpleasant, and judging by the number of broken knees one meets, a fall is by no means uncommon. I missed one genial face at the festive board of the 9th, Colonel Thompson. He has been obliged, from failing health, to take up his quarters in the Imperial Hotel, Valetta, and I am told leaves for England to-morrow. Mr. Cox has been with the regiment, I believe, ever since the breaking up of his old regiment, the 2nd Europeans as they were called, at the time of the amalgamation of the two services, when he, with many others, preferred to remain with the native branch of the army. I am glad to hear that his illness is not of a serious character, but one that a change to his native air will soon remedy. The rest of my old Bangalore shipmates were all present, and one or two besides, whom I presume to have come with the company in the Canara. I need not dwell on the pleasant evening in the camp mess tent, nor the rapid drive home by moonlight, through the cold night-air, along the white roads, past the white square flat-topped houses and white stone boundary walls. The rattle of the wheels over the drawbridge wakes us just sufficiently to say "friend" to the sentry at the gate, who asks us gruffly, "Who comes there?" and smacks his rifle in token of satisfaction, I presume, at finding that we are not enemies, or an "Earl King," or anything of that sort "who rides" thus furiously at midnight, as we hurry past him on our way to bed. The news one picks up in his excursions is hardly worth recording. Peace is certain, it is said, and a general feeling of "great cry and little wool, prevails. A reaction has set in, and all are getting tired of Malta, and are looking forward to a change out of it. Cyprus is spoken of now as a place we shall be requested to occupy, and this report is, I think, more true than any of its predecessors. It is certain that a move is going to be made shortly, and probably long before you get this, you will have received the news by telegraph. All the outsiders are ready to move at a moment's notice, and I hear—I don't know what to trust—that the Sappers have been ordered to proceed to Cyprus to build huts for the men; but whether the force will include any portion, or the whole, of the Indian Contingent, deponent sayeth not. Probably before going to post I may hear more about it. Cyprus is said to be a most delightful place, and I am told that there is plenty of game of all sorts. An excited Maltese, in describing the sports there, was asked whether tigers were to be found. "Oh yes, tiger." And elephants? "Yes, elephants, beautiful ones." And camels? "Oh yes, lots of wild camels." "No, let me see," he added "I am not sure about the camels you know, because I've never seen one." I fancy a slight curl of the lip of his questioner must have suggested to him that camels were rather "unlikely birds" to dwell in the mountains of Cyprus. A change of station to Cyprus would be no doubt a great good to most of us; this climate is healthy enough and would be very agreeable but for its fluctuations from great heat during the day to as great cold at night, a warm blanket being required. The sepoys are quite comfortable, and except for the want of sufficient bathing water, would have nothing to complain of. You will have seen the picture in the *Illustrated London News* of the men of the different regiments of the Contingent. I met the man who is represented seated in the sketch of the 9th Bombay Regiment, and recognised him at once from the likeness; he is a fine old Mussalman soldier, and told me his name was Shaik Beakon. He was then on his way to the Bangalore, and was certainly looking ill enough to warrant his being sent home in her. He said he would much rather stay with his regiment than go home, and that he never had a day's illness in his life, till he was sea sick on board, soon after leaving Bombay for this place. He appeared to feel being sent back to India very much, but was a little comforted when I told him that all the regiments would soon follow him, and that there was no chance of their fighting the Russians this time. Those unfits who left on Monday will be quite lionized when they reach Bombay, and will be the first to relate the wonders of the places they have visited to their admiring friends and relations. The departure of the Bangalore without us was the cause of lamentations on both sides, as we had all looked forward to as pleasant and happy a voyage home as we had enjoyed on our way out. When we paid our farewell visit the ship had quite recovered her smart appearance, and the rest of the past few weeks had evidently done her good. All the horse boxes had been removed from her upper deck, and the other fittings that had been required for the use of the troops on board had been cleared away. A new cow occupied the stall of my quondam friend who had at last been allowed a furlough on shore to see her friends, and once more taste the pleasures incidental to a gregarious life. I was to have written you an account of warlike deeds, and I laid in a supply of military works to fit myself for my arduous duties, and several boxes of appropriate steel pens. I have changed them for goose-quills that I may "babble of green fields" and peaceful subjects. It is the current opinion here that if the Native Indian Contingent are sent to Cyprus they will only be kept there till the cold weather, so as to avoid sending them back during the monsoon and following hot months.

The sports that were postponed on account of poor Colonel King's death came off on Tuesday and were well attended by a large number of the civil and military. Admission to the grand stand was by tickets of invitation given by General Watson, and the officers of the Cavalry Brigade. The arrangements were very good, and all had a chance of seeing the various feats of strength and agility to great advantage. The Band of the 9th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry enlivened the proceedings with some well selected music. The tent-pegging and sword practice on lemons and other objects were very good, and the horses and their riders acquitted themselves well.

The transports from England are expected in a few days, and the substance of my next week's letter will probably be their arrival and the embarkation of a large number of the troops here.

The Sappers and Miners and Major Adam have left for Cyprus; the 42nd, 71st and 101st are ready to start, and the Indian Contingent are to go, too. You will, of course, have heard this by telegram. The troopships are arriving and our stay here will soon be over.

A serious mistake occurred yesterday in the 1st Lancers' hospital, which at first caused the greatest alarm. The men had been suffering from the effects of the voyage, and it was considered necessary to issue a quantity of lime juice to those affected. About forty men were dosed with a small glassful each of the acid but were immediately attacked with the most alarming symptoms; they were taken to hospital, an extra tent being pitched for their accommodation. It was discovered that carbolic acid had been given by mistake for lime juice. I am glad to say that all are doing well, the quantity being too small to do much harm. A committee of doctors has been assembled to enquire into the matter and discover who is to blame, and how the mistake occurred. The troops are to leave for Cyprus on the 18th and take with them some mules and carts. Temporary huts will be built for the men, and it is said—I don't know on what authority—that the Contingent is to remain there for two years. This is probably only a Malta report, but I give it to you for what it is worth.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS.

In the House of Lords on Friday the Intermediate Education (Ireland) Bill was read a third time and passed, and the Public Health (Ireland) Bill was read a second time.

On Monday the Duke of Richmond, in answer to Earl Granville's inquiry, said it was true that a conditional Treaty had been signed on the 4th of June between Great Britain and the Porte, giving England Power to occupy the island of Cyprus upon the occurrence of certain events which had now become facts. Great Britain undertaking to defend the Turkish territory in Asia from future attacks. The Lord Chancellor announced that, as it would be impossible to pass the Session the Bill for codifying the law relating to indictable offences, it would be referred to a Royal Commission, consisting of Lord Blackburn, Mr. Justice Lush, and Sir J. F. Stephen. On Tuesday the Duke of Richmond, in answer to a question, said the Anglo-Turkish Convention had not been officially communicated to the Berlin Congress. Last night the Duke of Richmond and Gordon said the Government could not produce any papers relating to the Congress until its labours had been concluded, which he believed would be in a few days. Some questions were then put with reference to Cyprus, but the Duke of Richmond and Gordon deferred any statements upon that subject.

In the House of Commons on Monday, during the discussion in Committee of the clause of the Highways Bill [illegible] Mr. Rylands moved an address to the Crown for a Royal Commission to inquire into Ritualistic practices and Romanizing teaching in the Church of England. Mr. Walpole, Mr. Mowbray, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer objected to the motion, which was ultimately withdrawn. On Monday, being interrogated, Gross stated the terms of the Anglo-Turkish Treaty, and added that Sir Garnet Wolseley would at once proceed to Cyprus to act as Administrator on behalf of Her Majesty in that island. At the evening sitting, Mr. Errington moved for an inquiry into the working of the Irish Land Act, which led to a long debate ending in a division, when the motion was negatived by 134 to 67. At Wednesday's sitting the Real Estate Intestacy Bill was discussed. Objection was taken to the measure as a step towards abolition of the law of Primogeniture, and the second reading was refused by 193 against 157. Last night in answer to questions, Colonel Stanley stated that 10,000 men, including the Indian contingent, would be sent to Cyprus. Several other questions relating to the East were mooted, after which the House proceeded to discuss the Irish Sunday Closing Bill as amended. The opposition to the Bill was strenuously maintained, and many ineffectual attempts to count out the House were made.

The polling for the Flint Burghs on Friday resulted in the return of Mr. Roberts, the Liberal candidate, by a majority of 135 over his Conservative opponent, Mr. Pennant.

The Volunteer encampment at Wimbledon was opened on Saturday. The attendance of Volunteers is very large, and the entries for the principal prizes are extraordinarily numerous. The shooting hitherto has been remarkably good.

At the Henley Regatta on Friday ast an American crew were defeated for the Stewards Challenge Cup by the London Rowing Club. In the final heat for the Visitors' Challenge Cup the Ithaca Boat Club (United States) crew were successful, beating Hertford College.

Charles Marvin, the writer in the Foreign Office who is charged with communicating to the *Globe* newspaper the terms of the Anglo-Russian agreement which he had been employed to copy, was further examined at Bow-street on Tuesday, but the case was not concluded.

Sir Capel Fitzgerald has been committed for trial upon a charge of stealing jewelery valued at £400 from a woman who had accompanied him to Paris.

The Bank of England discount rate remains at 3½ per cent. The report of the diplomatic successes of the British delegates at the Berlin Congress caused the Stock-market, and the foreign department specially, to assume a temporary buoyancy. This, however, only lasted about one day, and since then the markets have gradually declined, closing this night with a very weak tendency, the only exception being Turkish bonds, which have been largely dealt in at a decided improvement, which is maintained.

OBITUARY.—Sur.-Maj. J. G. Fraser, Bo. Est.; General A. Rowland, Royal (Bo.) Art.; General H. S. Stephens, K.H.; S. B. Hare, J.P. and D.L. for Midlothian.

The labours of the Berlin Congress have been almost continuous, and it is expected that the final Treaty will be signed on Saturday. The Greek Question was settled in Friday's sitting, giving a rectification of frontier by agreement with the Porte, but refusing the cession of Crete. The transference of Batoum to Russia has assented to in principle, but some details as to the extent of surrounding districts to be handed over were reserved for later discussion between the British and Russian Plenipotentiaries, which has since been arranged.

The publication of the Anglo-Turkish Treaty has naturally excited some surprise in the Continental capitals, but there is very reason to believe that the existence of such an arrangement was not unknown, to some at least, of the Powers chiefly interested in the decisions of the Berlin Congress. The Italian and French Press manifest some soreness at the dominant position acquired by Great Britain in the Mediterranean; but the German and Austrian semi-official papers regards the Treaty as a natural consequence of the changes effected in Eastern affairs by the recent Russo-Turkish war.

The results of the Congress appear to give little satisfaction to any of the smaller States interested. Rdumania, not unnaturally, complains that the barren declaration of her independence hardly compensates for the forcible abstraction of Southern Bessarabia, but the refusal to accept in exchange the District of the Dobrudja is less strongly insisted on. The Greeks are also dissatisfied and threaten a renewal of the war in Thessaly and Epirus. The Austrian occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina has not yet commenced, but a force amounting to 120,000 men has been mobilized for the object. The Austrian Government, however, appears desirous of obtaining the co-operation of the Porte in the measure.

Elections to supply 22 vacancies in the French Chamber of Deputies were held on Sunday, and resulted in the return of 18 Republicans and four Conservatives, including three Bonapartists.

The Indians in Washington Territory and in the vicinity of the Columbia River are in full insurrection, and are making attacks upon the white settlers in those regions. A large force of United States' troops has been collected, which it is hoped will be able to prevent an extension of the war.

News has been received from South Africa up to June 18. the Galkas were then proposing to submit; but in Pondoland the natives maintained a menacing disposition. The Griquas has been severely defeated.

THERE was another accident at Simla some days ago arising from furious riding. A Major holding high rank, as head of a department here, was riding with his lady at a rapid rate round the inner corner of the Bandstand, when both riders came upon a number of pedestrians, the lady ran down a chuprassee carrying an office box of papers, which was broken to pieces and the official documents scattered, the man was prostrated and the horse's foot put on his back. The rider rode off, and when she met her husband simply remarked, "Fancy, that fellow nearly unhorsed me!" The Major ran almost into a line of native Baboos, who suddenly faced round and threw up their arms; the horse reared and fell back nearly coming in contact with a gentleman, who very properly seeing his danger gave the horse a blow over his nose that sent him in another direction. The man that had been prostrated by the lady equestrian was insensible when taken up but afterwards came round. The Policemen enquired the names of the riders, and the names were at once given, but nothing was done in the matter. Did they been cads of clerks instead of Major This and his lady, they would have been handed up and fined.—*Correspondent of Delhi Gazette.*

LATEST TELEGRAMS PUBLISHED IN LONDON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

POSSESSION TAKEN OF CYPRUS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 11.—Mr. Baring, in virtue of the firman from the Sultan, of which he was the bearer, took possession to-day of the island of Cyprus on behalf of Great Britain. The Porte has not yet ratified the concessions to Greece recommended to the Porte by the Congress, and accepted by the Greek delegates *ad referendum*.

An official despatch from Serajevo announces that tranquillity has been re-established there, and that no subsequent disturbance are apprehended.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 11.—The following official statement has been issued to-day:—"In virtue of the treaty for the British occupation of Cyprus, England engages to pay to the Porte annually the sum of £150,000 sterling, whereas the present revenue from that island is only £120,000. She also binds herself to defend Turkey in Asia against all future aggression. England in this treaty engages to restore Cyprus to Turkey in the event of Russia at any future period restoring the territory annexed by her in Asia."

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 11.—Mr. Consul Fawcett has made a report to Sir A. H. Layard, pronouncing against the demand made by Savfet Pasha to the British Ambassador to the expulsion of Mr. Gallenga from Constantinople.

THE ORANGE EXCITEMENT IN CANADA.

MONTREAL, July 11.—The Orangemen appear resolved to parade the town to-morrow, and it is doubtful whether the Mayor, notwithstanding his proclamation, will take the responsibility of preventing them, as the law on the point is not clear. The Mayor retains the command of the police and of 500 special constables, mostly Irish and French. No arms were found in the Orange Hall when the building was searched by the detectives. The military, commanded by General Smyth, remain under the direction of the magistrates. They received their final orders this evening, and have been assigned posts in the principal squares, streets, and public buildings. They will be in position at nine o'clock to-morrow morning, and each division will be accompanied by a magistrate, under whose orders it will act. General Smyth has ordered the stoppage of a steamer coming from Quebec with a number of armed roughs. Few strangers are now arriving at Montreal. Preparations are being made at the hospitals to receive persons who may be injured, should disturbances occur. The public excitement and anxiety are intense.

QUEBEC, July 11.—To-day a disorderly mob plundered a hardware store of all the arms it contained. Three hundred well-armed Irishmen left at noon for Montreal by steamer, and fifty more in the evening by train. Several fired pistols in the air as the train moved off amid cheers from a large crowd assembled at the railway station. Party excitement runs high, and much bad feeling prevails.

TORONTO, July 11.—Two regiments have been ordered to be in readiness to start for Montreal at a moment's notice.

THE KAFFIR WAR.

CAPE TOWN (*via* Plymouth), June 18.—The war on the frontier is now generally admitted to be drawing to a close, the only organised band of any importance at present in the field being that under Edmund Gandilli Mantangana, near the junction of the Thomas and Kei Rivers, from whom messengers are now in King Williamstown endeavouring to arrange terms for surrender. N. Danibs, a chief of the Islanbies, surrendered with 10 followers at Araisbosch on the 11th, and Anta, another chief, is dead. This chief never actually took arms against the Government, but his location has been the refuge for a long time of disaffected natives and stolen cattle. A large body of Kaffirs were reported to be in the neighbourhood of Fort Pato on the 10th inst., and Commandant Von Lessingen was sent in pursuit of them. Volunteering in Graham's Town has been stopped, very few rebels having been seen in the neighbourhood lately. The *Cape Mercury* and the *Argus* urge the proclamation of an amnesty for all natives except chiefs and headmen, which they believe would at once put an end to the disturbances.

It is stated that in no previous campaign have the natives lost so many of their men and such a number of their cattle. The operations have been so persistent that many have died of fatigue, starvation, and cold. Kreli is still at large, and his fate appears to be uncertain.

The military headquarters will be removed to Cape Town in a few days, General Thesiger and his staff taking up their quarters at the Castle.

Fighting in Griqualand West continues. Two engagements were fought on the 5th, both of which the British forces were entirely successful. The first was an attack by Colonel Warren on a party of rebels in Wittie Kloofe on the 9th inst., in which the rebels, 200 cattle, and 850 sheep were captured without any casualty to the British corps. The second engagement occurred at Griegas on the 11th, in which 13 of the enemy were killed, and a large number of cattle captured. The only casualty on the British side was Private Woodford, of the frontier police, who was seriously wounded.

A telegram from Kimberley gives news from Fort Malmaluks, in the Transvaal, up to May 26th. Two skirmishes had taken place; in the first the Kaffirs had been driven back with heavy loss, and the second was a small affair in which no loss was inflicted on either side.

With a view to put a stop to the smuggling of arms steps are being taken to obtain the cession from the Pondos of the mouth of the St. John's River, the only harbour between East London and Natal.

The House of Assembly has been principally occupied with the Government defence measures, three of which, namely the bill for establishing a yeomanry force, the Burghers' Bill, and the Volunteers' Bill, have passed through committee.

THE NAVY.

Admiralty, 10th July.

The following Engineers have been promoted to the rank of Chief Engineers in her Majesty's Fleet:—S I Bird, J Nelson, G Quick.

Captain Smith, Royal Marine Light Infantry, has been placed on half-pay, upon appointment as Barrack Master, vice Captain and Hon Major Ellis, retired.

Paymaster Robinson has this day been placed on the Retired List.

THE ARMY.

War Office, Pall Mall, 12th July.

1st Life Guards, Lieut Walter, Viscount Grimston, retires from the Service, receiving the value of a Cornetcy and Sub-Lieutenantcy.

2nd Dragoon Guards, Lieut Kay to be Captain, vice B Reif, seconded for service as an Adjutant of the Auxiliary Forces, Lieut Wollaston, upon his Commission.

1st Dragoons, Lieut Ker resigns his Commission.

21st Hussars, Captain Lovell, from the 9th Foot, to be Captain, vice J W M Cotton, who exchanges.

Royal Artillery—The undermentioned to be Veterinary-Surgeon: H Thomas, vice R Longhurst, transferred to the 1st Dragoon Guards. H Batchelor, vice J Findlay, transferred to the 6th Dragoons.

Coldstream Guards, Lieut and Captain Otway to be Captain and Lieut-Colonel, vice the Hon E E T Boscawen, seconded for service on the Staff.

4th Foot, Quartermaster-Sergeant Rowland to be Quartermaster, vice G Danby.

7th Foot, Lieut Daunt has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

9th Foot, Captain Cotton, from the 21st Hussars, to be Captain, vice J Lovell, who exchanges.

10th Foot, Major and Brevet Lieut-Colonel Davis retires on a pension. Lieut O'Gorman to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieut Singer, who resigns that appointment.

11th Foot, Lieut Bayly to be Second Lieut vice L G Russell, transferred to the Rifle Brigade.

12th Foot, Lieut Sawyer to be Captain vice

acutely: Greece has been not only disappointed but deceived—her people will probably call it betrayed. And, lastly, as for England, it has been her lot to assist in establishing Russia in her conquests, to sanctioning the spoliations of the military Emperors and securing them in the quiet enjoyment of their spoils—doing all this work for the new Holy Alliance, to the scorn and the offence of all the free and constitutional peoples of Europe, and accepting as her own share the privilege of defending an enfeebled Ottoman Empire against the Power whom she has confirmed in the possession of every vantage-point of attack thereon. That, as it appears to us, is the way in which upon the net results of the war and the peace which has followed it the accounts of the various European Powers are found to balance.

When we have crept out of our illusions, when those flatteries are exhausted which conceal rather than adorn the substantial facts of the case, the country will see that this is a true statement of the results of an atrocious war. It is not a pleasing account as it stands; and if it never appears worse it will only too painfully justify those who looked upon the war with dread, while in the persons of the powerful agitators who delighted in the war, the result will inflict on English foresight and common sense the most damning discredit. But there is no surety whatever that we know the worst, so far as concerns our most ill-advised and ill-guided selves. How serious and how anxious our relations with Turkey and Russia may become cannot be known till various details connected with the Convention have been settled. These details happen to be of the highest importance; and, so far, our grandest propositions and our most signal triumphs have been made ridiculous by subsequent details. It was so with the vaunted re-establishment of Turkey in impregnable lines of defence on the Balkans: the details of that arrangement reduced this success to mockery. Next we were supposed to have given back to Turkey "a beautiful province"—meaning Roumelia: a province restored in such a state, and under such conditions, that it can be nothing else than a perennial source of injury, insult, and exasperation to the Turks. More glorious still was the triumph of England in wringing from Russia the concession that Batoum should be made a free port: but certain details had afterwards to be agreed upon, and it now turns out that Batoum is to be as much a free port as Malta is, but no more. It further appears that whereas Bayazid was by an exertion of British influence to remain Turkish, in the settlement of details it is to become Russian: so Prince Gortschakoff proposes, at any rate, and he has only to insist to gain his point in peace. Now, all these mockeries and failures lead us to look forward with extreme anxiety to the details of the Anglo-Turkish convention. Here everything depends upon arrangements and conditions of which we are in complete ignorance. All we know for certain about the convention is this:—It formally recognizes the fact that the security of the English Empire in the East is now closely threatened by Russia from positions of enormous advantage; that to defend ourselves it has become necessary to plant the English flag along the Russo-Turkish frontier in Asia, and to undertake the military defence of what remains of Turkey by the help of what remains of Turkish strength and resource. It is further understood by the convention that, without acquiring a certain measure of authority over the territory in question, and of control over the executive government, it would be impossible to undertake the responsibility to which the treaty pledges us. But what is to be the extent of our authority, what to be our means of control—of this we know nothing at all as yet. That is understood to be matter of detail, to be settled after further inquiry and discussion. But for reasons too many to enumerate here, and all too serious to be lightly treated, it is not only necessary that we should acquire some authority in Asiatic Turkey, it is absolutely essential to obtain large and well-secured powers of control. Feeble or equivocal rights of interference will infallibly convert this Agreement into a snare and a curse. It is a bad thing at the best, and only to be accepted and defended as the sole means of relief from a well-recognized position of danger and humiliation. And unless our rights and our authority in Asiatic Turkey are made equal to our responsibilities—unless, for instance, we are assured of as much control as will enable us to deal with the intrigue and incendiarism which are sure to flow from Turkish bad government, or to find pretexts therein—then will this Convention prove as bad a bargain as ever was made between one nation and another. We may predict as a certain consequence that after years of vexation and distress we shall find ourselves plunged into all the difficulties the treaty is intended to avert. It is impossible to insist too much on this point—silly to affect to speak of the value of the Convention till we know something of these vitally important details. And we have fared so very badly in details hitherto!

One inquiry springs from these considerations which we hardly know how to face. It is allowed, it must be allowed, that without a broad and firm grasp upon authority in Turkey, the Convention that is to save us will be so much uncompensated vexation and danger. But, their minds rankling over the cession of Cyprus (surely there has been a mistake here), what will the French and Italians say to such an extension of our powers? And if they happen to go so far as to protest, will the other Powers—Prince Bismarck, say, and Prince Gortschakoff and Count Andrassy—stand forth in defence of England? Probably no. We shall have to find our own way of appeasing very natural jealousies.

STRANGE CHARGE OF ROBBERY.

At Marylebone, on Wednesday, Sir Capel Fitzgerald, 25, living at the Southampton Hotel, Surbiton, was brought up, on remand, before Mr. Cooke charged with having stolen two diamond stars and other articles of jewelry, value £400, the property of Susan Stevens. Mr. George Lewis, solicitor, prosecuted; Mr. D. Straight defended. Mr. Lewis having referred to circumstances that have already been reported, said that the prisoner would now be charged with stealing £1 from the prosecutrix's purse in the dining-room of her house. The only question that could arise was, not whether the prisoner stole the jewels, but whether he stole them in London or in Paris. Subsequently to the warrant being issued against the prisoner he sent a letter to the prosecutrix authorizing her to apply to Messrs. Arthur, bankers, of Paris, for the return of the property, and under all the circumstances of the case the only matter to be determined, Mr. Lewis added, was whether this robbery was within the jurisdiction of this court. The prosecutrix deposed that she lived at 36, Westbourne-park-villas; she had known the prisoner some time, and for about six weeks intimately. He invited her to go with him to Paris about a fortnight before they went. They stopped at the Hotel de Rivoli. She had with her two large diamond stars, a pair of diamond earrings, and other ornaments. While they were in Paris the prisoner asked her to lend him £2, and not having that sum she let him have a £5 note. He said that he would give it her back on the following morning, and told her that he was expecting a letter from Rothschild's bank. On that occasion she had a £5 note, a £10 note, a sovereign, and some silver in her purse. The prisoner did not see the contents of her purse. He did not return the £5. She was in Paris with him for eight days. They left on the 24th ult., and arrived in London on the morning of the 25th. Before leaving he asked her to take off her jewelry and change her dress for travelling. She had on a diamond and pearl locket and chain, diamond earrings, three diamond rings and a plain ring. She took them off and put them in her jewel-case with her other jewelry. At his request she packed the jewel-case at the bottom of the box between her dresses. She did not lock the box, but only strapped it, the lock being broken. They arrived in London at 7 on the morning of the 25th. The prisoner accompanied her to her house and stayed there. When they arrived she left her purse in a bag on the table in the dining-room. Afterwards, about 9 o'clock, she missed a sovereign from the purse. She had gone out of the dining room and had been absent before missing it. The prisoner had been in the dining-room alone. Her maid unpacked her trunk between 9 and 11 o'clock. The maid made some communication to her, and on going to her trunk she found that the jewel case was missing. In the evening she spoke to the prisoner and asked him why he had taken the case. She had previously opened his trunk and found the jewel case there. He said that everything would be returned on the following Friday. The prisoner about 2 o'clock went out and said that he would come back in two hours. The letter produced at the last hearing was afterwards received by her:—"Long's Hotel, New Bond-street, Tuesday.—Emmie,—What must you think of me, and what can I say in palliation. If you knew all, perhaps you would not be so hard; but this I do not know—whether you are or not, as you have not said a word. I wish you had; it would be preferable to your silence. You do not know what temptation is, &c." Subsequently he returned, and it was without the jurisdiction of the court. Mr. Cooke said that there was the fact of the prisoner being found in the possession of certain things of the prosecutrix within the jurisdiction of Middlesex, and the case would be sent for trial. Mr. Straight said that he should not, if that was the magistrate's determination, contest the matter there, or make any remarks. Before another tribunal, however, it would be shown that the prisoner had no intention to steal the property. Mr. Straight then asked that the prisoner might be admitted to bail. Mr. Lewis said that he must oppose the application. The prisoner had already been in custody at Brighton, and also at the Guildhall for fraud. Mr. Cooke told Mr. Straight that it would be better if he applied to a Judge at Chambers in respect to the bail.

INDIAN USURERS AND PEASANTS.

Times.

The Legislative Council of India, as will have been seen from our Calcutta telegram of to-day, has been touching the fringe of a problem which has perplexed every purely agricultural country from the beginning of history. To the grievous indebtedness of the petty landowners the savage domestic feuds in the republics of ancient Greece were in a great measure due. The same is the key to all early Roman history which is not a tedious narrative of wars with Sabines and Samnites. How the practice of land incumbrances operated in Ireland every reader of Irish novels, from those of Miss Edgeworth to those of Carleton and Lever, must remember only too well. Irish peasants suffered equally with their lords, though in a more indirect way. The debts contracted with Jewish usurers on the security of the land are probably at the root of the Roumanian jealousy of the race. In India, especially in the Bombay Presidency, the ryot mortgages his holding in time of dearth to buy food, and to obtain seed to sow for the next harvest. The next harvest provides for no more than its own wants, and he mortgages the soil again to pay the interest on the original mortgage. "Dragging at each remove a lengthening chain," he grows to be a mere tenant at will of some usurer, sowing crops which another reaps, and with less reward for his toil than a day labourer.

The process is simple. It is the tendency of land to be distributed in an agricultural country with a view to good seasons rather than to bad. In fruitful years there is only enough for the occupants; in barren years there too little. Men in all countries, and whatever their vocation, are ready to mortgage future earnings to supplement present necessities; but commonly their improvidence is restrained by the want of adequate security to offer to the creditor. The soil is always present. It cannot run away; and generally it cannot cease to have a value. Usurers may safely lend to its full net value. At worst they may be subjected to the necessity of taking payment in kind by entering into possession of the soil. But in fact the peasant—with whom in India more than elsewhere the cultivation of the soil is the only apparent calling by which bread can be earned—clings to his farm when all the fruits of possession are gone. The usurer may rely on the holding left in his debtor's occupancy returning him the utmost possible interest for his money. It were better, perhaps for India, if not for the ryot himself, if possession more commonly followed the profits. The ryot bound hand and foot to a money-lender is a burden instead of a help to the land: he takes out all he can, and puts nothing in. To the State he is worse than a burden; he is an ever-increasing danger. The shadow of British supremacy secures the usurer from violent attempts to burst the trammels in which he holds his victims. British law gives him a certainty, which native law would not, of recovering interest and principal. That law makes the process of exacting repayment yet harsher and more crushing to the debtor. The result is that our Calcutta Correspondent only expresses the opinion of all English observers of native opinion when he declares it unreasonable to expect satisfaction or contentment with British rule as long as the sense of irredeemable debt burdens the people. In England the State is answerable only for what it does; and the less it does the more Englishmen are pleased. In an Oriental country the State is responsible for what it does not. English suzerainty has added to the responsibility by transplanting to India the English view of the absolute sanctity of contracts. The Indian usurer negotiates for payment of interest at a rate only to be justified by a probability that he may never be repaid his principal. But he is supported in exacting payment both of principal and interest as though he were the spoilt child of English dominion. He incurs less risk of an importation of equitable set-offs into his bargain than a London money-lender has to meet at Lincoln's Inn. In Bombay the ryot, who is dragged through the courts by his remorseless creditor, regards him, more than ever did Irish peasant a tithe collector, as a sort of British official retained for the persecution of the hapless peasantry. So far as the interests of the British Empire are concerned the difficulty is enhanced by the circumstance that the ryots, whose loyalty is being sapped, constitute the kernel and substance of the population. The usurers, keen to sift but helpless of hand, use our power, but would never, and perhaps could never, attempt to support it.

Our Correspondent does not inform us what prospect the measure introduced in the Legislative Council at Simla has of passing. What cannot be effected towards a reform of the existing abuses is tolerably apparent. The English Government of India cannot proclaim *novæ tabulæ*. So long as Englishmen rule India, they must rule it in accordance with English principles of right, and in the English spirit of respect for contracts. As the Indian peasantry may not, out of respect for law, be emancipated from the fetters with which they have already chained themselves, so neither, out of respect for their own interests, may usury be declared illegal and its sanctions void. To forbid those who have money to lend to those who have it not is as inefficacious as it was formerly in Europe to forbid the hoarding of corn. In the periodical seasons of dearth or famine which afflict India the ryot would starve if usury were absolutely prohibited. So long as the borrowing of money is resorted to only to equalize good years and bad, debtor and creditor alike profit. The problem for the Indian Government to face and solve is how to apply this principal. The ground in India, as elsewhere, can, one year with another, support its husbandmen; but in prosperous times they must pay off the charges they have contracted in unprosperous. A limitation by law of the period within which, however carefully the bonds might have been renewed, debts on land could be recovered would be a useful step in this direction. We should, we confess, attach more importance to such a change than to the mere abolition of imprisonment for debt, or a reform, however clearly needed, in the Indian law of insolvency. The difficulty doubtless is that, whereas in most countries when the ownership of the soil is overlaid with incumbrances the wisest plan is to relieve the soil by disjoining its nominal owners. No such resource is open to the rulers of India. Indian usurers are not generally fitted to occupy the lands on which they have charges; and, still worse, no other vocation is available for the present occupants should they be dispossessed. The prospect of a population of ejected ryots is too formidable for any Indian Government to confront. But the alternative of enforcing speedy repayment of their loans or being denied any legal process for recovering them would, we believe, operate to indispose usurers to lend money which, under such a provision, they could often recover only in kind. It would have a still more certain effect in nerving the ryot to face present hardships rather than incur obvious risks of losing the ownership which is his very life. If the usurer in gaining a right to the soil profits were also obliged to bear its burdens the change would have a like tendency towards diminishing the strength of the motive he would have for beguiling the peasant into his net. There have been times when some persons might also have advocated a system of State loans to compete with the temptations offered by private usurers; but the Indian Treasury is not in a condition favourable for an experiment which would be more certainly productive of bad debts than of anything else. There is, however, a remedial measure against which no argument of policy or of mortality can be adduced. Our correspondent complains that the exactions and tyranny of money lenders are fostered and protected by the rigid and costly nature of the forms of procedure in law courts. If this charge can be substantiated, it is a grave reproach to British rule in India, and a scandal which should be at once abated. India requires for the settlement of such disputes as arise out of the relation of usurer and ryot a system of courts and procedure as much simpler than our country courts, as our country courts are, than the complex apparatus they superseded for the recovery of small debts in the superior courts of law. We should rejoice could the Indian peasant insure himself by economy in good seasons against the necessity of recourse to usurers in bad; but so long as he feels obliged to seek their aid the oppressiveness of their terms is intensified by any gratuitous intervention of legal forms between them and him.

We hear from Mooltan a rather amusing if strange account of the character of the defence made on behalf of the defendant in the case of Mrs. Nonis v. the Secretary of State for India. As the case is still *sub judice*, we refrain from publishing particulars, but we must admit that for one public servant to style another in the course of legal proceedings an "unqualified scoundrel," is a novelty in forensic practice.—*Civil and Military Gazette*

As two soldiers were passing the butts of the ball-firing range on the 20th inst. near the fort Gwalior, on a shikaree expedition, one espied in the rock, taking a comfortable repose, a full-grown hyæna. On ascertaining what the animal really was he called to his comrade, who had a double barrelled fowling piece, to shoot it, who fired off both barrels at once, the shots of which entered the gost-stealer's neck and shoulder without killing or even injuring it, or so as to render it powerless. No sooner did the "laugher" receive the "paper-corn," than he made a rush at its would-be assassin, and had it not been for his comrade, standing at the mouth of the cave with a thick heavy club, who knocked the brute at once upon the ground by a blow upon its neck, the other would have stood a very poor chance. The animal afterwards died from the effects of the blow.—*Correspondent of Delhi Gazette.*

If the *New York Sun* is to be believed, an important step has been made towards the solution of the problem of aerial navigation. The first open air exhibition of Professor C. F. Ritchell's flying machine, save the journal in question, was conducted at Hartford, Conn., on Wednesday afternoon, June 12th. It went up to a height of fully 250 feet past the spire of the Colt Memorial Church, and sailed off until over the Connecticut river, the operator, meanwhile, exhibiting his power to change its altitude and direction at will. When he ascended there was but little wind blowing, and the machine appeared to be under perfect control; but gradually a breeze sprang up, and it was deemed safest to make a speedy return, as there were indications in the sky of a gathering storm. The machine turned and made its way back in the teeth of the wind until directly over the ball ground whence it had ascended, and then alighted within a few feet of the point from which it had started.

Regarded from the attendance point of view, the Sunday morning services at the Madras Cathedral, though advertised on Saturday in the three daily papers, and announced on Sunday by the abundant pealing of bells, are not an unqualified success. On a recent occasion the congregation consisted of four persons, of whom one was a stranger. If that stranger was a person addicted to the taking of notes, he may have gone away with his note-book enriched by the remark that Madras is a funny place where large and expensively furnished churches are built with some other view than utility, or that church-going must have gone out of fashion in these foreign parts. He may also, perhaps, have recorded that not only did the choir go steadily through the long choral service, and worry their anthem but that a delicate-looking young clergyman preached a carefully written sermon to the array of empty benches. He may even have hazarded the conclusion that the clergyman had far better have postponed the delivery of the discourse, or proposed that it "be taken as read," until more than three or four persons had gathered together to keep him in countenance.—*Madras Mail.*

How etiquette nearly cost him his life.—A schoolmaster in the East had so profound a respect for all the usual ancient forms and ceremonies of Eastern life that he would not allow his scholars to omit any one of them, at any time or on any account. Amongst other things, whenever the boys heard their master sneeze, they were compelled to rise up, and crossing their hands solemnly on their bosoms, ejaculate, "God preserve our venerable tutor." One hot day he took his pupils out for a walk, and being thirsty they all stopped to drink at a well, but the water was low and the well was deep, so that the master made them join their turbans together as a rope, and descending by its aid, he handed them up their drink. When the drinking was over they drew him up again; but when he had nearly reached the top, the coldness of the well made him sneeze. Instantly they let go the rope, and putting themselves in their accustomed attitude, exclaimed with fervour, "God preserve our venerable tutor!" who broke his leg in the fall and was nearly drowned.—*Indian Mirror.*

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which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have adopted A NEW LABEL, bearing their Signature,
LEA & PERRINS
which is placed on every bottle of WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and without which none is genuine.
Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK MERCER, AND LADIES' OUT-FITTER
CONSTANT SUPPLIES OF MILLINERY, &c., RECEIVED "OVERLAND."
A large STOCK of GOODS always on hand to select from.
ESTIMATES FOR MAKING UP DRESSES, &c., ON APPLICATION.
WEDDING and MOURNING Orders carefully and promptly attended to.
Estimates supplied for "WEDDING TROUSSEAUX."
Do. Do. for "MOURNING."
Price Lists on application.
Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a Remittance, or reference for Payment in Bombay.
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UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
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SOUNDY & CO., AGENTS, BOMBAY.

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THE undoubted and established superiority of C. L. & Co.'s Billiard Tables is amply proved by the constant and increasing demand for them, showing that they are really the only tables now appreciated in India. This success is the steadfast effort of C. L. & Co. have always exerted to supply their constituents with really trustworthy and reliable articles at as moderate a price as is compatible with good workmanship and material. The generous and liberal support extended to C. L. & Co. for upwards of half a century, is sufficient proof that their endeavours to render satisfaction have been appreciated by a critical and discerning public.
While the superiority of C. L. & Co.'s Billiard Tables has been universally admitted in India, yet the difficulties and risks of transport have hitherto prevented their friends in Bombay from largely availing themselves of the undoubted advantages offered by C. L. & Co.
Now, however, C. L. & Co. beg to intimate to their patrons in the Western Presidency, that they have made arrangements which will enable them to offer their Billiard Tables at the same prices in Bombay as in Calcutta. A Branch Agency, under the management of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., has been established at No. 22, Rampart Row, where Billiard Tables of C. Lazarus & Co.'s manufacture are arranged for sale; and while thanking their constituents for the patronage hitherto extended to their Firm, C. L. & Co. venture to express a hope that, with the increased facilities now offered, their manufactures will be as well known in Bombay as they are already in other parts of India.
BILLIARD CUSHIONS.
C. Lazarus & Co. always keep on hand a large stock of their new and improved COMBINATION EXPRESS Billiard Cushions which can be fitted to any table, the exact length and breadth of the slate-bed being the only information required.
Old Billiard Cushions, if the woodwork is in good condition, can be renewed on the new COMBINATION EXPRESS principle, thereby making an old table as good as new.
IMPORTANT NOTICE.
C. Lazarus & Co. guarantee the SAFE ARRIVAL of their Billiard Tables at any Station in India. Should any breakage occur in transit, C. L. & Co. agree to make good the loss without further charge.
BILLIARD LAMPS.
The six-light telescopic lamp, on the duplex principle, to burn kerosine oil, as adapted by C. L. & Co., is the best Billiard lamp ever introduced.
C. L. & Co. have always on hand a large assortment of Billiard, Pool and Pyramid Balls, in Ivory or "Patent Celluloid," Billiard Cloth, of the finest quality only, Cues, Tips, Chalks, Cement and every requisite for the Billiard Room.
C. LAZARUS & CO.,
Bentinck Street, Calcutta.
SOUNDY & Co., Agents, Bombay.

PURE LINEN DAMASK CLOTHS & NAPKINS.
BADHAM AND COMPANY
HAVE just landed a NEW and well SELECTED STOCK of the above with new and pretty designs; all are marked very low in price. An inspection is respectfully solicited.
DAMASK CLOTHS,
In various Designs,
8/4, or 2 yards square.
Prices ..... from Rs. 9-8 to Rs. 15-8 each.
DAMASK CLOTHS,
8/10, or 2 by 2½ yards long.
From ..... Rs. 15-8 to Rs. 18-8 each.
DAMASK CLOTHS,
10/4, or 2½ yards square.
From ..... Rs. 15 Rs. to 22 each.
DAMASK CLOTHS,
10/12, or 2½ by 3 yards long.
From ..... Rs. 16-8 to Rs. 25 each.
DAMASK CLOTHS,
10/16, or 2½ by 4 yards long.
From ..... Rs. 18-8 each.
DAMASK CLOTHS,
10/20, or 2½ by 5 yards long.
From ..... Rs. 25 to Rs. 38 each.
DAMASK CLOTHS,
10/24, or 2½ by 6 yards long.
From ..... Rs. 30 each.
DAMASK CLOTHS,
10/28, or 2½ by 7 yards long.
From ..... Rs. 48 each.
DAMASK CLOTHS,
FOR MESS USE.
10/24, or 2½ by 6 yards long ..... Rs. 65 each.
10/28, or 2½ by 7 yards long ..... Rs. 75 each.
PIECE DAMASK,
CUT BY THE YARD, MOST USEFUL TO MESSES, 2½ YARDS WIDE,
Per yard ..... Rs. 6-8.
20-INCH SLIP DAMASK,
Per yard ..... Rs. 1-12
BEST QUALITY DAMASK NAPKINS,
3/4 by 7/8 ..... Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 25 per dozen.
Round D'Oylies ..... Rs. 6-8 per dozen.
Square D'Oylies ..... Rs. 8-8 per dozen.

TOWELS, BEDDING, &c.
TOWELS.
CASH'S PATENT FRICTION TOWELS.
Brown, Rs. 2-4 each, or Rs. 36 per dozen.
White, Rs. 2-4 each, or Rs. 36 "
Christy's Brown Turkish Towels, from Rs. 24 per dozen.
White Honeycomb Towels, Rs. 12-8 per dozen.
White Turkish Bath Sheets, Rs. 5-12 each.
PILLOW CASES.
Fine Linen Pillow Cases, per pair Rs. 6.
Long Cloth do. " " 3.
SHEETS.
Ready for immediate use from Horrock's best Stout Long Cloth.
Single bed, per pair Rs. 10-8.
Double do. do. " 19.
PILLOWS.
Cotton Pillows for Travellers, Rs. 2-8 each.
English Horse Hair do. " "
English Feather do. do. Rs. 8-8 to Rs. 10-8.
BLANKETS.
12/4 White, Real Bath Blankets, each Rs. 13.
12/4 Scarlet do. do. " 13.
Infants' Blankets, finest Saxony Wool, Bound Blue or Pink, per pair Rs. 8-8.
WHITE TOILET COVERS.
Best White Marsala with fringe, an assortment of pretty designs
A STOCK OF SINGLE AND DOUBLE IRON BEDSTEADS.
ALSO FOLDING IRON BEDSTEADS FOR DISTRICT USE.
ENGLISH HORSE HAIR MATTRESSES FOR THE ABOVE KEPT IN STOCK.
Ten per Cent Discount for Cash.
BADHAM AND COMPANY,
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MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.
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MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL. Head offices, Christiania, Norway; Branch Offices, 521, Oxford-street, London.
MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL. Steam Manufactories at Stamsund and Kabelvang, Lofoten Islands, Norway.
MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—The Standard, 13th May, 1873, in an article on "Lofoten Islands in the Season," says:—"If these Islands, when no sun is seen above the horizon, and night lasts nearly 24 hours, the tourist who braves the perils of the short but stormy passage will encounter a strange scene. During January in the summer, these islands swarm with some 20,000 men in the winter, attracted by the cod fish, which arrive in millions every January to spawn. The take for the season just over has been 17,000,000 fish, which is below the average. After the fishery, the most interesting features of the islands are Mr. PETER MOLLER'S manufactories for his well known Lofoten COD LIVER OIL, where thousands of barrels of the most delicate livers undergo a series of operations for about two months. The virtue of his mode of operating is its producing the oil in its natural state of purity without refinement, just as it is found in the fish while living, possessing qualities surprisingly pleasant to those accustomed to associate a rancid, nauseous taste and cod liver oil. The great secret of the excellence of his oil is absolute cleanliness in manufacture, and exclusive use of fresh livers, removed from the fish immediately it is taken, and before the stale is the best oil superior to any other. It is painful to think that the fishermen among themselves, and amid a scene of filth, make inferior sorts of oil from the stale livers; both this oil is generally known in the market by its very nauseous flavour."
MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL is produced exclusively from selected livers of the finest quality, the Lofoten fishery possessing facilities which appertain to no other fishing ground in the world for the absolute exclusion of all putrid, unhealthy, and poor livers.
MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL, being produced from such exceptional material by the process of which Mr. Peter Moller is the inventor, is entirely free from the objections and disadvantages so well known in other oils.
MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL therefore is distinguished by the utter absence of the nauseous taste and offensive odour usual in Cod Liver Oil. Its consequent easy digestibility makes superfluous the admixture of other ingredients used for improving ordinary oils.
MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL has received the Only and First Awards at all the great Exhibitions of England and the Continent, and has beaten its competitors at the following Exhib

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JULY 31, 1878.

THE ANGLO-TURKISH TREATY.

In accordance with the promise made by Ministers in both Houses of Parliament on the 8th July, the following "Correspondence respecting the Convention between Great Britain and Turkey of June 4, 1878," has been laid before Parliament:

No. 1.—THE MARQUIS OF SALISBURY TO MR. LAYARD.

Foreign Office, May 30, 1878.

Sir,—The progress of the confidential negotiations which have for some time past been in progress between Her Majesty's Government and the Government of Russia make it probable that those articles of the Treaty of San Stefano which concern European Turkey will be sufficiently modified to bring them into harmony with the interests of the other European Powers, and of England in particular.

There is, however, no such prospect with respect to that portion of the treaty which concerns Turkey in Asia. It is sufficiently manifest that, in respect to Batoum and the fortresses north of the Araxes, the Government of Russia is not prepared to recede from the stipulations to which the Porte has been led by the events of the war to consent. Her Majesty's Government have consequently been forced to consider the effect which these agreements, if they are neither annulled nor counteracted, will have upon the future of the Asiatic provinces of the Ottoman Empire, and upon the interests of England, which are closely affected by the condition of those provinces.

It is impossible that her Majesty's Government can look upon these changes with indifference. Asiatic Turkey contains populations of many different races and creeds, possessing no capacity for self-government and no aspirations for independence, but owing their tranquillity and whatever prospect of political well-being they possess entirely to the rule of the Sultan. But the Government of the Ottoman dynasty is that of an ancient but still alien conqueror, resting more upon actual power than upon the sympathies of common nationality. The defeat which the Turkish arms have sustained and the known embarrassements of the Government will produce a general belief in its decadence and an expectation of speedy political change, which in the East are more dangerous than actual discontent to the stability of a Government. If the population of Syria, Asia Minor, and Mesopotamia see that the Porte has no guarantee for its continued existence but its own strength, they will, after the evidence which recent events have furnished of the frailty of that reliance, begin to calculate upon the speedy fall of the Ottoman domination, and to turn their eyes towards its successor.

Even if it be certain that Batoum and Ardahan and Kars will not become the base from which emissaries of intrigue will issue forth, to be in due time followed by invading armies, the mere retention of them by Russia will exercise a powerful influence in disintegrating the Asiatic dominion of the Porte. As a monument of feeble defence on the one side, and successful aggression on the other, they will be regarded by the Asiatic population as foreboding the course of political history in the immediate future, and will stimulate, by the combined action of hope and fear, devotion to the Power which is in the ascendant, and desertion of the Power which is thought to be falling into decay.

It is impossible for her Majesty's Government to accept, without making an effort to avert it, the effect which such a state of feeling would produce upon regions whose political condition deeply concerns the Oriental interests of Great Britain. They do not propose to attempt the accomplishment of this object by taking military measures for the purpose of replacing the conquered districts in the possession of the Porte. Such an undertaking would be arduous and costly, and would involve great calamities, and it would not be effective for the object which her Majesty's Government have in view, unless subsequently strengthened by precautions which can be taken almost as effectually without incurring the miseries of a preliminary war. The only provision which can furnish a substantial security for the stability of Ottoman rule in Asiatic Turkey, and which would be as essential after the re-conquest of the Russian annexations as it is now, is an engagement on the part of a Power strong enough to fulfil it, that any further encroachments by Russia upon Turkish territory in Asia will be prevented by force of arms. Such an undertaking, if given fully and unreservedly, will prevent the occurrence of the contingency which would bring it into operation, and will, at the same time, give to populations of the Asiatic provinces the requisite confidence that Turkish rule in Asia is not destined so a speedy fall.

There are, however, two conditions which it would be necessary for the Porte to subscribe before England could give such assurance.

Her Majesty's Government intimated to the Porte, on the occasion of the Conference at Constantinople, that they were not prepared to sanction misgovernment and oppression, and it will be requisite, before they can enter into any agreement for the defence of the Asiatic territories of the Porte in certain eventualities, that they should be formally assured of the intention of the Porte to introduce the necessary reforms into the government of the Christian and other subjects of the Porte in these regions. It is not desirable to require more than an engagement in general terms, for the specific measures to be taken could only be defined after a more careful inquiry and deliberation than could be secured at the present juncture.

It is not impossible that a careful selection and a faithful support of the individual officers to whom power is to be entrusted in those countries would be a more important element in the improvement of the condition of the people than even legislative changes, but the assurance required to give England a right to insist on satisfactory arrangements for these purposes will be an indispensable part of any agreement to which her Majesty's Government could consent. It will further be necessary, in order to enable her Majesty's Government efficiently to execute the engagements now proposed, that they should occupy a position near the coast of Asia Minor and Syria. The proximity of British officers, and, if necessary, British troops, will be the best security that all the objects of this agreement shall be attained. The Island of Cyprus appears to them to be in all respects the most available for this object. Her Majesty's Government do not wish to ask the Sultan to alienate territory from his sovereignty, or to diminish the receipts which now pass into his treasury. They will, therefore, propose that while the administration and occupation of the island shall be assigned to her Majesty, the territory shall still continue to be part of the Ottoman Empire, and that the excess of the revenue over the expenditure, whatever it at present may be, shall be paid over annually by the British Government to the treasury of the Sultan.

Inasmuch as the whole of this proposal is due to the annexations which Russia has made in Asiatic Turkey, and the consequences which it is apprehended will flow therefrom, it must be fully understood that if the cause of the danger should cease, the precautionary agreement will cease at the same time. If the Government of Russia should at any time surrender to the Porte the territory it has acquired in Asia by the recent war, the stipulations in the proposed agreements will cease to operate, and the island will be immediately evacuated.

I request, therefore, your Excellency to propose to the Porte to agree to a convention to the following effect, and I have to convey to you full authority to conclude the same on behalf of the Queen and of her Majesty's Government:

"If Batoum, Ardahan, Kars, or any of them shall be retained by Russia, and if any attempt shall be made at any future time by Russia to take possession of any further portion of the Asiatic territories of the Sultan as fixed by the definitive Treaty of Peace, England engages to join the Sultan in defending them by force of arms. In return, the Sultan promises to England to introduce necessary reforms (to be agreed upon later between the two Powers) into the government of the Christian and other subjects of the Porte in these territories; and, in order to enable England to make necessary provision for executing her engagement, the Sultan further consents to assign the Island of Cyprus to be occupied and administered by England.

"If Batoum, Ardahan, Kars, or any of them shall be retained by Russia, and if any attempt shall be made at any future time by Russia to take possession of any further portion of the Asiatic territories of the Sultan, as fixed by the definitive Treaty of Peace, England engages to join the Sultan in defending them by force of arms. In return, the Sultan promises to England to introduce necessary reforms (to be agreed upon between the two Powers) into the government of the Christian and other subjects of the Porte in those territories; and, in order to enable England to make necessary provision for executing her engagement, the Sultan further consents to assign the island of Cyprus to be occupied and administered by England. If the Government of Russia should at any time surrender to the Porte the territory it acquired in Asia by the recent war, the stipulations in the convention will cease to operate and the island will be evacuated."

Under this convention—the condition on which it is founded having now arisen—a firman has been issued by the Porte authorizing the transfer of Cyprus to England, and possession of the island will be at once taken, and the government administered on behalf of Her Majesty. Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint Sir G. Wolseley to administer the government of the island. This evening I will lay the papers on the table.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Marquis of Hartington.—In the absence of the Chancellor of the Exchequer—and in the cause of his absence we all, I am sure, join in the regret expressed by my hon. friend the member for Bath—I beg to put a question to the Secretary of State for the Home Department. I wish to ask him whether he is able to confirm the statement which appeared in one of the papers this morning, to the effect that a treaty has been concluded between this country and Turkey by which the dominions of the Sultan are guaranteed by this country, and whether in carrying out this arrangement it is intended that the island of Cyprus shall be occupied by British troops. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Cross.—In the view of the retention by Russia of a portion of the Asiatic territories of the Porte, a conditional convention on the 4th of June last was entered into between her Majesty and the Sultan to the following effect:—

"If Batoum, Ardahan, Kars, or any of them shall be retained by Russia, and if any attempt shall be made at any future time by Russia to take possession of any further portion of the Asiatic territories of the Sultan as fixed by the definitive Treaty of Peace, England engages to join the Sultan in defending them by force of arms. In return the Sultan promises to England to introduce necessary reforms (to be agreed upon between the two Powers) into the government of the Christian and other subjects of the Porte in those territories. And in order to enable England to make necessary provision for executing her engagement, the Sultan further consents to assign the island of Cyprus to be occupied and administered by England. (Cheers.) If the Government of Russia should at any time surrender to the Porte the territory it acquired in Asia by the recent war, the stipulations in the Convention will cease to operate and the island will be evacuated."

Under this Convention (the condition on which it is formed having now arisen) a firman has been issued by the Porte authorizing the transfer of Cyprus to England, and possession of the island will be at once taken and the government administered on behalf of Her Majesty. [Cheers.] Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint Sir Garnet Wolseley to administer the government of the island. [Cheers.] I have only to add that papers in reference to the subject will be laid on the table of the House in the course of the evening. [Cheers.]

The Marquis of Harrington—I wish to ask the right hon. gentleman whether the Convention he has just read has been communicated to the European Congress now sitting at Berlin.

Mr. Cross.—If the noble lord will be good enough to put the question down, I will answer it to-morrow.

Mr. Gladstone.—I desire to ask the right hon. gentleman a question as to one portion of the document the language of which did not appear to be quite clear. In the first part of the document I think it speaks of an engagement of the Sultan that Cyprus should be occupied and administered by England, these words not of necessity involving a transfer of sovereignity, while in the latter part of the document the word transfer is used. Perhaps the right hon. gentleman will explain, either now or to-morrow, whether the sovereignty of the island will remain in the Porte.

Mr. Cross.—The right hon. gentleman will see by the papers exactly how that stands. They will leave no doubt about it.

No. 2.—SIR A. H. LAYARD TO THE MARQUIS OF SALISBURY.

Therapia, June 5, 1878.

My Lord,—I have the honour to enclose the Convention of Defensive Alliance between England and Turkey to secure the Sultan's territories in Asia for the future against Russia, signed yesterday at the Imperial Palace of Yeldiz by his Excellency Safvet Pasha, the Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs, and myself, as her Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.—I have, &c.

A. H. LAYARD.

Convention of Defensive Alliance between Great Britain and Turkey, signed June 4, 1878.

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, and his Imperial Majesty the Sultan, being mutually animated with the sincere desire of extending and strengthening the relations of friendship happily existing between their two Empires, have resolved upon the conclusion of a Convention of Defensive Alliance with the object of securing for the future the territories in Asia of his Imperial Majesty the Sultan.

Their Majesties have accordingly chosen and named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, the Right Honourable Austen Henry Layard, her Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Sublime Porte;

And his Imperial Majesty the Sultan, his Excellency Safvet Pasha, Minister for Foreign Affairs of his Imperial Majesty;

Who, after having exchanged their full powers, found in due and good form, have agreed upon the following Articles:

ARTICLE I.

If Batoum, Ardahan, Kars, or any of them shall be retained by Russia, and if any attempt shall be made at any future time by Russia to take possession of any further territories of his Imperial Majesty the Sultan in Asia, as fixed by the definitive Treaty of Peace, England engages to join his Imperial Majesty the Sultan in defending them by force of arms.

In return, his Imperial Majesty the Sultan promises to England to introduce necessary reforms, to be agreed upon later between the two Powers, into the Government, and for the protection of the Christian and other subjects of the Porte in these territories; and in order to enable England to make necessary provision for executing her engagement, his Imperial Majesty the Sultan further consents to assign the Island of Cyprus to be occupied and administered by England.

ARTICLE II.

The present Convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged, within the space of one month, or sooner if possible.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seal of their arms.

Done at Constantinople, the 4th day of June, 1878.

(L.S.) A. H. LAYARD.
(L.S.) SAFVET.

No. 3.—SIR A. H. LAYARD TO THE MARQUIS OF SALISBURY.—(Received July 8.)

Therapia, July 1, 1878.

My Lord,—I have the honour to inclose the original Annex to the Convention entered into between England and Turkey, for the occupation of the Island of Cyprus by the former, signed this day by the Grand Vizier and myself.

Your Lordship will perceive that I have made the alterations in Articles III. and IV. as instructed by your Lordship, to prevent the Porte from claiming an average revenue under the third clause, the yield of land which it has let or sold under the fourth. The Grand Vizier insisted upon inserting in Article III., the amount of surplus of revenue over expenditure, but it is provided that the sum mentioned is to be verified hereafter.

The Article providing that Turkey shall not be called upon, in case of the evacuation of the island, to pay for improvements, &c., was withdrawn from the Annex on the assurance given by me to the Grand Vizier that your Lordship would cause a revised Article to be framed in the sense desired by his Highness, but at the same time meeting the objections put forward by your Lordship.—I have, &c.

A. H. LAYARD.

Annex to the Convention of Defensive Alliance between Great Britain and Turkey, signed June 4, 1878.

The Right Hon. Sir A. H. Layard, G.C.B., and his Highness Safvet Pasha, now the Grand Vizier of his Majesty the Sultan, have agreed to the following Annex to the Convention signed by them as Plenipotentiaries of their respective Governments on June 4, 1878.

It is understood between the two high contracting parties that England agrees to the following conditions relating to her occupation and administration of the Island of Cyprus:—

I. That a Mussulman religious tribuna (Mehkemei Sheri) shall continue to exist in the Island, which will take exclusive congnisance of religious matters, and of no others, concerning the Mussulman population of the Island.

II. That a Mussalman resident in the island shall be named by the Board of Pious Foundations in Turkey (Evkraf) to superintend, in conjunction with a delegate to be appointed by the British authorities, the administration of the property, funds, and lands belonging to moeques, cemeteries, Mussulman schools, and other religious establishments existing in Cyprus.

III. That England will pay to the Porte whatever is the present excess of revenue over expenditure in the island; this excess to be calculated upon and determined by the average of the last five years, stated to be 22,936 persus, to be duly verified hereafter, and to the exclusion of the produce of State and Crown lands let or sold during that period.

IV. That the Sublime Porte may freely sell and lease lands and other property in Cyprus belonging to the Ottoman Crown and State (Arazii Miriye ve Emlaki Houmayoun), the produce of which does not form part of the revenue of the Island referred to in Article III.

V. That the English Government, through their competent authorities, may purchase compulsorily, at a fair price, land required for public improvements, or for other public purposes, and land which is not cultivated.

VI. That if Russia restores to Turkey Kars and the other conquests made by her in Armenia during that last war, the Island of Cyprus will be evacuated by England, and the Convention of the 4th of June 1878, will be at an end.

Done at Constantinople, the 1st day of July, 1878.

A. H. LAYARD.
SAFVET.

The following is an exact report of the statements made in Parliament on Tuesday with respect to the Anglo-Turkish Convention:—

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Earl Granville.—My lords,—I rise to put a question to my noble friend the Lord President. The *Daily Telegraph* has announced, apparently with authority, that Her Majesty's Government have concluded a defensive treaty with the Sultan of Turkey, by which it guarantees the future maintenance by Great Britain of the Asiatic dominions of the Ottoman Empire, and that by this treaty Great Britain acquires the right to occupy Cyprus and obtain further large facilities and privileges which will enable her to act as the protectress and civilizing guardian of Asiatic Turkey. Is the noble duke in a position to confirm or to deny the information which has thus been given? (Hear, hear.)

The Duke of Richmond and Gordon.—My lords,—In the view of the retention by Russia of a portion of the Asiatic territories of the Porte, a conditional convention was, on the 4th of June last, entered into between Her Majesty and the Sultan, to the following effect:—

"If Batoum, Ardahan, Kars, or any of them shall be retained by Russia, and if attempt shall be made at any future time by Russia to take possession of any further portion of the Asiatic territories of the Sultan, as fixed by the definitive Treaty of Peace, England engages to join the Sultan in defending them by force of arms. In return, the Sultan promises to England to introduce necessary reforms (to be agreed upon between the two Powers) into the government of the Christian and other subjects of the Porte in those territories; and, in order to enable England to make necessary provision for executing her engagement, the Sultan further consents to assign the island of Cyprus to be occupied and administered by England. If the Government of Russia should at any time surrender to the Porte the territory it has acquired in Asia by the recent war, the stipulations in the convention will cease to operate and the island will be evacuated."

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The Marquis of Harrington—I wish to ask the right hon. gentleman whether the Convention he has just read has been communicated to the European Congress now sitting at Berlin.

Mr. Cross.—If the noble lord will be good enough to put the question down, I will answer it to-morrow.

Mr. Gladstone.—I desire to ask the right hon. gentleman a question as to one portion of the document the language of which did not appear to be quite clear. In the first part of the document I think it speaks of an engagement of the Sultan that Cyprus should be occupied and administered by England, these words not of necessity involving a transfer of sovereignity, while in the latter part of the document the word transfer is used. Perhaps the right hon. gentleman will explain, either now or to-morrow, whether the sovereignty of the island will remain in the Porte.

Mr. Cross.—The right hon. gentleman will see by the papers exactly how that stands. They will leave no doubt about it.

THE CONGRESS.

THIRTEENTH SITTING.

THE GREEK QUESTION.

In the sitting of July 5 the Greek question was settled. The proceedings were rendered dramatic and interesting by two fine speeches—one by M. Waddington and the other by Lord Beaconsfield.

The form of solution was presented as the joint proposition of France and Italy. It proposed to extend the frontiers of the Hellenic Kingdom to a line, drawn across from a point opposite Corfu to a corresponding point on the Ægean Sea, nearly parallel to the present boundary, the annexed territory to include both Janina and Larissa. The *Daily News* report of the proceedings says:—

M. Waddington reminded the Congress that in 1830 King Leopold had refused the crown of Greece because the frontiers were not satisfactory, and in his opinion the kingdom could not live. Without some support and encouragement of the sort he proposed Greece would be unable to resist the ardent aspirations of the nation. The object of the Congress was to make the peace of Europe as sure as possible, and his motion was one of the means to this end.

Count Corti, in the name of Italy, spoke briefly in the same sense.

Lord Beaconsfield then spoke. He said that a good understanding between Greece and Turkey had always been the great object of British policy, because that understanding was the means of counterbalancing other influences in the Balkan Peninsula. From the very beginning of the late war England had struggled at Constantinople for a rectification of the Greek frontiers. These proposals even met with a better reception at Constantinople than at Athens, because the events of the war, and especially the Treaty of San Stefano, had led the Greek people into the belief that the time for the partition of Turkey had finally come. This belief was also not confined to the Greeks. This was a complete mistake, since the object of British policy had long been, as everybody ought to have known, to strengthen Turkey as much as possible. Even the assent of England to the Austrian occupation of Bosnia had been misinterpreted by the Press. Her Majesty's Government did not regard this as a step towards the dismemberment of the Turkish Empire, but quite the contrary. Those provinces on the Austrian frontier were a standing source of discontent and insurrection to Turkey; and England was not unwilling to entrust the restoration of order there to a Power which could undertake such a task without arousing any suspicions. Returning to Greece, his lordship explained that the extension of her frontier was necessary to the suppression of brigandage. He would not have been in favour himself of having the Congress define the new limits, but he would nevertheless make no opposition to the plan which had been proposed. Lord Beaconsfield spoke for about a quarter of an hour, and his speech is described as singularly eloquent and effective.

The *Times'* correspondent, in his summary of the same speech, says:—

Lord Beaconsfield then rose and delivered a remarkable speech, in which he traced the history of the Greek question. He recalled the constant interest taken by England in the affairs of Greece, and the sacrifices she had not been afraid to make in favour of the constitution of the kingdom. He urged that Turkey should give satisfaction to Greece to the end that the Ottoman and the Hellenic elements might co-exist in common accord, and thus be able to resist by the union of two forces the invading tendency of the Slav elements. He pointed out that there was no question of thus establishing the principle of any scheme of partition, seeing that several months ago, on the initiation of the British Government, negotiations has been entered into at Constantinople to bring about a rectification of frontiers such as that now referred to, and that there could be no question of partition then, since the Treaty of San Stefano was not in existence. Lord Beaconsfield said he had long hesitated before bringing himself to consent to the motion tabled by M. Waddington for the simple reason that it indicated too precisely the limits of rectification demanded, and because this indication seemed to him to limit the sovereign will of the Porte, but that he had yielded to the arguments addressed to him, and he became aware, in fact, that it was necessary to trace out to the two parties some definite ground on which to carry on negotiations, and that, consequently, he now adhered to the proposal signed by M. Waddington and Count Corti.

The account adds that the speech of the noble lord elicited a short reply from Count Schouvaloff.

He said that the Slavs were the brothers of the Greeks, that there was no antagonism between them whatever, and that Russia would prove this by unreservedly supporting the motion submitted to the Congress. Austria likewise adhered to it. The Turkish Plenipotentiaries confined themselves to declaring that they had no instructions on the subject, and that as it was simply a question of invitation, they would raise no objection to signing the minutes. Germany simply expressed her adherence to the motion, which being put to the vote was adopted. The resolution was as follows:—

"The Congress invites the Sublime Porte to come to an understanding with the Government of the Hellenic Kingdom for the rectification of the frontiers. It is of opinion that the line should be drawn from the Valley of Salambria, otherwise called Peneus, on the Ægean, to the mouth of the Kalamas, otherwise called the Thymis, on the west coast. In the event of difficulties arising in the negotiations for this purpose the powers are ready to render their good offices as mediators between the two States."

Reuter's telegrams say that the Congress at this sitting decided that autonomy should be granted to the Greek provinces of Turkey under European control.

All the Powers advocated the bestowal of a substantial slice of territory upon Greece as being a course calculated to promote the interests of European peace. The Turkish Plenipotentiaries at first rejected the rectification; but, on its being pointed ont to them, that during the rising of the Greek population the Porte itself suggested some such measure, they declared that they were without instructions on the subject, and could only receive the views of the Congress *ad referendum*. The English Plenipotentiaries are said to have been "rather lukewarm in their advocacy of the interests of Greece."

FOURTEENTH SITTING.

BATOUM.—THE DARDANELLES.

Of the sitting of July 6 a contemporary gives the following summary:—

After the usual preliminaries were over, Prince Gortschakoff rose to state that he had received instructions from the Emperor at St. Petersburg to announce that it was his Majesty's purpose, after acquiring Batoum, to make it a free port, and also to restore Bayazid to Turkey, and to cede Khotoor to Persia. Lord Beaconsfield said that he was rejoiced to hear of this spontaneous concession on the part of the Czar. He himself would have preferred to have Batoum remain Turkish, but was happy to think that under the new order of things the city would become a commercial emporium to all nations, and a source of prosperity to many peoples. Prince Bismarck then proposed that the details in regard to Batoum and the Asiatic frontier should be relegated to the two Powers chiefly interested, England and Russia, and that they should report progress on July 8. A great difficulty, he said, had been overcome by the concessions of Russia. Referring to a remark made in a previous sitting, that Batoum ought not to be given to Russia because she had never captured it, the Prince added drily that Batoum would be a fair exchange for Erzeroum. The subject then dropped. Nothing was said about Russia's purpose not to fortify Batoum.

The Congress then took up the question of the Dardanelles. Lord Salisbury said that if Batoum had been assigned to Russia on conditions which would have made the city a menace and a danger, England would have felt herself obliged to ask for stronger guarantees in respect to the Straits than were furnished by the existing treaties. Since, however, it seemed certain that the Batoum question would be settled on July 8 on a satisfactory basis, England consented to restore the *status quo ante bellum* for the Dardanelles. The other Powers assented, and the matter was adjusted in this way.

There was then a brief informal conversation, in which M. Waddington expressed the hope that the withdrawal of the Russian troops would be affected as far as possible by sea, in order to lighten the burdens of the Roumanian people. This was the more easy now, he said, since the Russians would have the port of Varna, and every facility for transport by water. The subject then dropped without any formal resolution.

The *Times* advices state that considerable pressure had to be applied to compel Russian acquiescence in the English demand that Batoum should be a free port:—

It was only after the distinct declaration of Lord Beaconsfield that England would deem herself entitled to send her ironclads into the straits whenever she pleased, unless the commercial character of Batoum were strictly enjoined in the treaty, that the necessary concessions were made by Prince Gortschakoff. In other words, England had to announce her determination to monopolise the navigation of the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles before the Russians could be induced to yield.

FIFTEENTH SITTING.

SETTLEMENT OF BOUNDARIES.

The fifteen sitting, on July 8, lasted from two o'clock until six, being the longest held, and it was taken up entirely with the definitive settlement of boundaries in Europe, and with the reception of the Persian delegate.

Malcom Khan, in accordance with an invitation sent to him on July 6 (says the *Telegraph*), attended the Congress in order to request, upon the part of the Shah, the sanction of Europe to the transfer to Persia by the Porte of the province of Khotoor; no mention was made of the Persian holy places. The delegate laid stress on the declaration that this was merely a rectification of the frontier, designed with the view to prevent periodical misunderstandings between Turkey and Persia. The Persian's courteous language and bearing made a favourable impression on the Congress. After he had withdrawn, the recommendation was agreed to, the Turks making no objection, but saying that they must refer home, as usual. The Sophia district delimitation was finally settled, the line adopted being chosen chiefly for strategical reasons; but the Congress was also, to some extent, influenced by the mixed character of the population of the various villages on the line, some being exclusively Bulgarian. The frontier has been made to suit them. The line preserves Ichtiman to Roumelia, leaving Slatitza on one side, and Kustendji on the other, to Bulgaria. A military commission is to report on the spot. Their labours are expected to last a long time, and they will further modify the line; but it is impossible to fix precisely where on account of the divergence of the maps. It was finally decided that Wranja and Pirot, with the whole intervening district, shall be assigned to Servia. By this arrangement the Servians gain all the rich district and villages between Ak Palanka and Pirot, which is generally considered to be the wealthiest part of Bulgaria, being well waltered by the river Moravs, and is exceptionally fertile. It is believed also to possess great mineral wealth. Servia, moreover, obtains an almost impassable frontier in a military sense, as the mountains in the neighbourhood of Pirot are capable of being easily and strongly fortified, and it adds a very large, rich, thriving town to her Principality, besides many wealthy populous villages. Batoum was only mentioned at the beginning of the Conference, it being considered best, the reports of the Commissions being finished, to complete the delimitations in Europe before taking up the Asian question.

One telegram states that at the opening of this sitting Lord Beaconsfield informed the Plenipotentiaries of the convention with Turkey, under which English troops would occupy the Island of Cyprus; and M. Waddington intimated that France would not oppose the convention. This statement has, however, been contradicted.

SIXTEENTH SITTING.

BATOUM.

The Congress was again occupied on July 9 with the Batoum question, and, according to a Reuter's telegram, "a satisfactory settlement was ultimately arrived at." The *Daily Telegraph*, in its account of the meeting, says:—

To-day's sitting of the Congress has been still more useless and unprofitable than that of yesterday. Although Cyprus naturally was not mentioned in any official way, it was paramount in the minds of all the Plenipotentiaries, and formed the subject of general conversation at the Council Board when the delegates met round the green table. The impression produced was unquestionably favourable, and the English statesmen were complimented on the brilliant policy which they had adopted. Germany naturally approves of the course taken. She has too often suggested to English to take absolute possession of the most important territoty under the nominal suzerainty of the Porte, to object to the mere occupation of an island in the Eastern Mediterranean; while the solemn compact of alliance preserves Europe from one perpetual source of danger.

When the Plenipotentiaries settled down to the serious business of the day, Prince Gortschakoff declared that Batoum was to be in future "a free and commercial port," by which is naturally understood and unfortified place. So far all was satisfactory; but when the question of territorial delimitation came to be discussed, it was found that the two rival parties had not been quite able to agree concerning the line of boundary in the direction of Olti, and that, therefore, the Asiatic frontier question must remain open another day. In vain Prince Bismarck protested against this loss of time, pointing out that some days had elapsed since the subject was first reached, and that the Congress fully expected to hear that some ogreement had been arrived at. Both the Russian and English representatives were clearly prepared with nothing definite and no settlement could be arranged. So far as could be understood, the English seemed to regard the Soghanli Dagh and the ridge running thence to Pennek as a proper frontier for Turkish Armenia, while the Russian view was apparently for placing Olti on their side of the frontier. The former were, however, very firm in declaring for the military line marked out by their own experts, and no immediate decision was possible. Accordingly, on the proposition of the President, the boundary question was immediately referred to a special Commission.

A Reuter's telegram of the same date, but later says:—

At ten o'clock last evening [July 9], after the sitting of the Congress, a rumour was current in diplomatic circles that all that had been previously settled between Lord Beaconsfield and Prince Gortchakoff had been defeated.

The following is a correct account of what passed at the Congress. The Marquis of Salisbury did, in fact, dissent from the arrangement concluded in the morning between the two Plenipotentiaries, in so far that he urged that the territory remaining in the possession of the Turks should be extended so as to include the town of Olti. After some remarks from the Earl of Beaconsfield, in which his lordship pointed out that what had been previously arranged between himself and Prince Gortschakoff had not yet been decided by the Congress itself, Prince Gortschakoff made a speech in which he strongly deprecated the obstacle which had arisen. The Congress then decided to appoint a committee to solve the difficulty, and at the same moment information was received that a telegram had been received from St. Petersburg protesting against the cession of Cyprus to England. The paragraphs relating to Batoum were, nevertheless, inserted in the protocol of the sitting. This evening the committee decided upon an arrangement by which the Russian line, as traced in the Treaty of San Stefano and that subsequently proposed by Lord Beaconsfield, were rejected and a new one fixed, by which, however, the town of Olti is given to Russia. No protest will be made against the assignment of Cyprus to England, and all will be satisfactorily arranged, although perhaps the session of Congress will last a day longer. Prince Gortschakoff yesterday raised the question at the Congress as to what sanction it intended to give to its decisions, and the point was as usual referred to the Hohenlohe Committee.

SEVENTEENTH SITTIG.

READING THE TREATY.—BATOUM.

The seventeenth sitting of the Congress was held on July 10, and lasted four hours. It was not attended by Lord Beaconsfield, who is suffering from a bronchial attack, though not of a serious nature. *Times'* telegrams concerning the proceedings of the meeting say:—

In to-day's sitting the Congress listened to the reading of nearly fifty articles of the Treaty of Peace. Lord Salisbury asked the Congress to remove the restriction by which the Circassians were included among the irregular troops of Turkey. His lordship said he was aware the Bashi-Bazouks were included in this category, but he did not see that the same ban should be laid on the entire Circassian nation. Prince Bismarck pointed out that the Circassians did not constitute a people, that the name "Tcherkess" was a familiar title and not a national epithet, and that throughout the Caucesus there would not be found a single individual content to pass by the name "Tcherkess." The Congress, therefore, upheld its decision.

Another Question of a more delicate and difficult nature, raised several days previously, was also settled—namely, what steps the Congress proposed taking to enforce execution of its decisions. Prince Bismarck pointed out that there could be no question of collective action by the signatories of the treaty, that each of them on its side could watch over the execution of clauses more particularly affecting it, that each was at liberty, if deemed convenient, to address personal observations to the Porte on the subject, but that there could be no such thing as common responsibility (*solidarité*) among the Powers for the execution of a treaty in which they were all interested in so many different degrees. These remarks were taken into consideration by Congress, and it was simply resolved that the Ambassadors and Consuls of the various Powers in Turkey should be charged by their respective Governments to watch over the execution of such clauses as their Governments should draw their special attention to.

The Congress concluded the question of Batoum. The place is ceded to Russia on condition that the harbour is devoted to commercial purposes. A large portion of the Mussulman population in the neighbourhood remains under the government of the Porte. The exact line of frontier is to be settled by special Commission. Kars and Ardahan were likewise handed over to Russia, Bayazid, Erzeroum, and the caravan road from the sea to Persia being left to the Sultan.

The report of the Boundary Commission was also laid before the Plenipotentiaries and accepted. It reecues nearly two-thirds of the Lazi population of Batoum from the dominion of Russia.

EIGHTEENTH SITTING.

BERLIN, JULY 11.

Lord Beaconsfield has been too ill during the last few days to attend the Congress. Since the arrival of Dr. Kidd, his medical adviser, who was summoned from London by Mr. Montagu Corry, the Earl's condition has much improved. Probably his lordship will be able to attend the parting dinner at the Schloss on Saturday. The Berlin Treaty of Peace is to be printed on parchment in antique type, each signatory Power receiving a copy signed by all the Plenipotentiaries. The printing is to take no more than a single day.

The Cyprus and Defensive Alliance Treaty between England and Turkey was confidentially communicated to the signatory Powers by England shortly before promulgation.

In consequence of the opposition offered by Prince Gortschakoff, the demolition of the fortifications of Batoum, it appears, has not been made obligatory upon Russia, but is only implied in the designation of the place as a free commercial port. The remaining particulars of the various Asiatic border questions were settled to-day, and the institution of a European financial Commission recommended to the Porte. The reading of the Treaty was resumed. The drafting will be continued to-night by special Commission. To-morrow, it is anticipated, will see the conclusion of the debates.

In to-day's sitting the Congress terminated the reading of the Treaty. The Commission for the delimitation of the Asiatic frontiers laid its report on the table, and it was adopted. It was decided that a financial Commission shall be organised for the examination of the financial resources of Turkey, and to take care that the interests of the creditors of Turkey are not ignored by the Ottoman Government. The Congress decided on having a Commission appointed by the resident Ambassadors at Constantinople, which is to go at once to Mount Rhodope to inquire into the situation of that district, where the Bulgarians are committing atrocities on the Mussulmans. The Commission will describe, or, if possible, take the most energetic measures to put an end to this state of things. It is thought that the Congress will insert in the Treaty itself and in the Protocol the clause respecting Greece. In that case Turkey, though she has hitherto refused to respond to the invitation addressed to her by the Congress on this point, will be obliged to take it into immediate and serious consideration. A somewhat important alteration was made to-day in the clause relating to Bosnia. The original draft said:—"La Turquie se reserve le droit de s'entendre avec le Government Austro-Hungrois relativement a l'occupation et a l'administration de la Bosnie et de l'Herzegovine." It now reads:—"Le Government Autrichien se reserve de s'entendre sur les details de cette mesure." Lastly, the Congress definitively settled the question of the Straits by purely and simply maintaining the *status quo ante* and by expunging all the clauses of the San Stefano Treaty inconsistent therewith.

For some days Lord Beaconsfield has been suffering from an asthmatic attack. On Monday the symptoms became so serious that it was thought advisable to telegraph for his physician, Dr. Kidd, who arrived yesterday and found his Lordship considerably better. The improvement continues, and it is hoped that his Lordship will be able to attend the sitting of the Congress to morrow. This evening, at 10 o'clock, he received a visit from Prince Gortschakoff, who remained a full hour. It is very unusual for the Prince to make such long visits, and, consequently, it was feared that some grave difficulty had arisen in the work of the Congress; but I am assured by a competent authority that this apprehension has no real foundation, and that the visit had a friendly rather than an official character.

The Congress will be succeded by several Commissions to regulate details on the spot. Should there be occasion for a final Conference to finish the work of these Commissions, this will be held in autumn or winter.

Prince Milan has issued an address to the Servian people in which he proclaims the independence of Servia, and expresses a belief that it will be recognised by Europe. He thanks the Congress for what it has done in favouring Servian aspirations, and calls upon the national representatives to be prepared for further financial sacrifices.

The Crown Princess of Prussia has requested all the Plenipotentiaries to write their names on the same page of an album presented to her by the Queen and Prince Consort in 1851.

In regard to the indemnity question, Reuter's agency publishes the following statement from Berlin:—"It is understood that Russia waives her pecuniary claims against Turkey in favour of the creditors of the Porte possessing hypothecated rights, in so far their claims are not expressly covered by cessions of territory

key. If England could rely on everybody in Europe she could only rely on herself in Asia. She felt her isolation; she was not discouraged at it, and the Convention of June 4th was the consequence. Turkey engages to introduce reforms in the provinces of Asia, and she recognises the right of England to assist in the carrying out of those reforms. This is tantamount to the establishment of an English Protectorate over the said provinces. In order that this right may not be altogether platonic the Porte cedes to its ally the Island of Cyprus. It is a Treaty of Defensive Alliance between the two Powers, and England occupies a strong position in the Mediterranean in order to render the alliance effective. From Cyprus England will watch at the same time the carrying out of the Turkish reforms and the movements of the Russian armies. She will be able to help the former and stop the latter."

APPLES: A COMEDY.

(*Blackwood's Magazine for July.*)

It is spring-time in Rome, and one of the first hot days In the veiled light of his studio CLAUD HUNTLEY *is painting* LADY ROEDALE'S *picture. He likes to talk as he works.*

Claud. Then why did you offer to sit to me?

Lady Roedale. Why? Why? It's too hot to give reasons. Perhaps because your studio is the coolest place in Rome. Or shall I merely say that I sit to you because I choose?

C. That's better. You always did what you wished. And now you are free. You delight in your liberty.

Lady R. "Delight" is a strong word. It is suggestive of violent emotion. I detest violence.

C. You say with Hamlet, "Man delights me not."

Lady R. I say nothing with Hamlet. Heaven defend me from such presumption! And besides, Hamlet was a bore, and thought too much of himself.

C. Heaven defend you from presumption! But any way you agree. You don't like man, and you do like liberty?

Lady R. I prefer liberty of the two. A widow can do what she pleases, and, and this is far better, she need not do anything which bores her.

C. Ah, there you are wrong. Your liberty is a sham. You are bound by a thousand silk threads of society. Your conduct is modified by the criticism of a dozen tea-tables. Trippet takes your cup, and sees that your eyes are red. By the way they are red——

Lady R. Thank you. If I am looking frightful, I had better finish this sitting.

C. Your eyes are red: off runs Trippet with the news. Lady Roedale has been crying. Why? Why! of course because the Marchese has left Rome—says Trippet.

Lady R. Does he? Trippet is odious and so is the Marchese, a Narcissus stuffed and dyed who has been in love with himself for seventy years. You are all insufferable, all you men.

C. I beg your pardon.

Lady R. Oh, don't. If you were not so delightfully rude, I should go to sleep. I used to have a snappish little dog, such a dear, that barked when I dozed. He was very good for me, but he died.

C. And when I die, I should recommend a parrot.

Lady R. A parrot! A very good idea. A parrot to say, "Wake up, my lady." Will you get him for me?

C. I shall be dead. He is to replace me, you know.

Lady R. No; I shouldn't like that. I like you best, after all.

C. That is very kind of you. I believe you do like me, when you remember my existence.

Lady R. You wouldn't have me think of you all day. A man always about is insufferable.

C. Everything is insufferable or odious to-day.

Lady R. Do you think so?

C. I mean that you think so.

Lady R. How can you know what I think? I am sure I don't know what I think. It is so hot. I ought not to have sat to-day, but after all, as I said, your studio is the coolest place in Rome.

C. My room is better than my company.

Lady R. I hate jokes in hot weather. They remind me of "laughter holding both his sides" and "tables in a roar," and all sorts of violent things.

C. It's no good. I can't get on. You look so lazy and indifferent. I hate that expression.

Lady R. I am sorry that my appearance is repulsive.

C. I wish it were. But no matter. We were saying—what were we saying? Oh, I remember. You were saying that you could not bear to have a man always about the house.

Lady R. I have been married.

C. How can you bear to talk of that?

Lady R. I don't know. (*She yawns and stretches out her arms lazily.*) I am free now.

C. Are you so in love with freedom?

Lady R. In love! I don't like the expression. "In love" is a vile phrase.

C. And you think yourself free. Did not I tell you that you can't move hand or foot without being talked about; that you can't buy a bonnet without being married to some fool; that you can't pass a club window without setting flippant tongues wagging, nor stay at home without tea-drinking dowagers finding the reason? didn't I tell you——

Lady R. Yes, you did.

C. I wish I had the right to stop their tongues.

Lady R. You are a very old friend.

C. That's not enough.

Lady R. How hot it is!

C. Very. Will you be so kind as to turn your head a little more to the left?

Lady R. Oh dear, how cross you are! and you ought to be so happy. You are not like me. You have something to do. You can stand all day and smudge on colour.

C. A nice occupation—smudging on colour.

Lady R. One can't select one's words in hot weather. I wish I could smudge.

C. You can sit for pictures.

Lady R. A fine occupation. To be perched on a platform, with a stiff neck, and a cross painter, a Heine without poetry. I believe that you are only painting my gown. I shall stay at home to-morrow, and send my gown.

C. Your gown will be less cruel. (*He puts down his painting tools*) Why do you play with me like this?

Lady R. Play? I was not aware I was doing anything so amusing.

C. It must end some day.

Lady R. Everything ends—even the hot weather.

C. Clara!

Lady R. Now, please don't quarrel. We have always been good friends, you and I.

C. Friends! Yes.

Lady R. Do let well alone.

C. Very well. As you please. The head a little more up. Thanks. (*He takes up his painting tools.*) You don't look well.

Lady R. I am sorry that I look ugly.

C. You don't look ugly. How irritating you are!

Lady R. I am sorry that I am so disagreeable.

C. Oh! I shall spoil this picture. Perhaps it will be more like the original.

Lady R. Spoiled! Oh, Claud, I do wish you wouldn't be funny till the weather is cooler. It's almost vulgar. Besides I am not spoiled, not in the least. I am generally slighted. No woman was ever so neglected. I am not fret enough to be a success. But to be fast in this heat! Oh dear me! it's tiresome enough to be slow.

C. I am glad that you are no faster—not that it is any business of mine, as you were about to say. The chin a little more up. Thank you.

Lady R. How kind of you to talk for me! It saves me so much trouble. Go on; say what else I am about to say. You amuse me.

C. I am glad to do what I can for you. I will talk for you, walk for you, fetch and carry for you, live for you, die for you, and so——

Lady R. Mocker! Heine!

C. "Without the poetry!" As you please. Take it is mockery.

Lady R. All romance is mockery. Romance is as much out of date as good manners.

C. Was I rude again? I beg your pardon.

Lady R. Only fashionably uncivil. It's quite the thing. The best men talk of women as if they were horses.

C. And women treat men as if they were donkeys.

Lady R. Oh dear me, how quick you are! I wish I was a jolly good fellow, with the last clown-gag, "You'll get yourself disliked, my boy," or "Sportsman." How popular I should be! But I can't do it naturally. I am not to the manner born. I am *bourgeoise*. Good heavens! Perhaps I am genteel.

C. I thought I was to do your talking for you. As if any woman could be silent for ten minutes!

Lady R. Do you think I wish to talk? I am not equal to the exertion. Time me then. I won't speak a word for ten—no, for five minutes.

C. Keep your head up, please, thank you.

Lady R. "How are you to-morrow?" I never could see the humour of that.

C. Just half a minute.

Lady R. Don't be ridiculous. Ah me! I shall never be a success.

C A success! What do you want? to be stared at by every booby at the opera—to have a dozen fools smiling and looking conscious when your name is mentioned—to hear your sayings repeated, and lies told about you, and your gowns described, and your movements chronicled?

Lady R. It is my dream.

C. All women are alike—all women, except one, perhaps.

Lady R. "Except one?" Who? who? Oh, Claud, do tell me!

C. That's better. Now you look awake. Keep that expression.

Ah! now you've lost it again.

Lady R. You horrid man, tell me at once. Who is it? Oh, Claud, do tell me, please!

C. It's nothing. I spoke without thinking.

Lady R. Then you meant what you said. I don't care for things which men say after thinking. Then they deceive us, poor simple women that we are!

C. Simple! There was never a simple woman since Eve. The best women manage us for our good—the worst for our ill. The ends are different, but the means the same.

Lady R. Was the one woman—the exceptional woman—the paragon—was she not simple?

C. On my soul I think so. *She* was not bent on success—success in society. Yes, she was simple.

Lady R. So is bread and butter.

C. And she was clever too. The innocence of a child and the wit of a woman, with a sweet wholesome humour—not a compound of sham epigram and rude repartee.

Lady R. I know, I know. A man's woman! a man's woman! With a pet lamb frisking before her, and an adoring mastiff at her heels; childlike gaiety in her step and frolic fun; a gown of crisp white muslin; an innocent sash; the hair plain, quite plain; and the nose a little reddened by cold water. Oh, how I should like to see her!

C. You are not likely to be gratified. She is buried, as you would say, in the country.

Lady R. Do the Tyrrels never leave Limeshire?

C. The Tyrrels! How do you know? Why should you think I was talking of them? Have they a daughter?

Lady R. Have they a daughter! When men try diplomacy, how they overdo it! Have they a daughter! Claud, Claud, how strange that you should not know that the Tyrrels have a daughter, when you spent a whole summer at the Tyrrel's place, from the very beginning of May to the very end of September, and the girl was at home during the whole of your visit.

C. How do you know that?

Lady R. Do you think that there is one of your numerous lady friends who does not know the history of all your love affairs?

C. Perhaps you will favour me with this history. It will probably be entirely new to me.

Lady R. I will try. But it is hard to remember in this hot whether. Now, attend. The scene is laid at Lindenhurst, an ancient house in Limeshire. There dwell the living representatives of the family of Tyrrel, older than the house; and thither came in early spring a painter bent on sketching—a sort of Lord of Burleigh—a Heinrich Heine—a man not too young, a ——who was the man who had seen many cities and things?

C. Odysseus. Ulysses.

Lady R. And who was the girl who played ball? The *ingenue*?

C. That Nausicaa should be called an *ingenue*!

Lady R. Ulysses, who had been in many societies and seen all sorts of people, was rather tired of it all, and growing a little snappish and cross. So he sketched because he had nothing better to do, and he looked at Nausicaa for the same reason: and so, by degrees, he found himself soothed and refreshed by the girl's artlessness, or apparent artlessness.

C. Apparent!

Lady R. She was such a contrast to the weary women of the world. She was so ingenuous, oh, so ingenuous! When he went to sketch, she went with him, as a matter of course; and she showed him her favourite bits; and he made a thousand pretty pictures of cows and pigs and dandelions, and, above all, of the old orchard, full of apple-trees. He developed a passion for painting apple-trees in every stage, from blossom to fruit. And the country seemed very countrified, and the green refreshingly green, and the cows nice and milky, and the pigs unconventional, and the dandelions a great deal finer than camellias, and everything lazy and industrious and delightful. And so the jaded man was very much pleased by the novelty.

C. A very pretty story. Pray go on. Your expression is almost animated, and this picture is coming a little better.

Lady R. Then came the reaction.

C. That's not so lively. Don't change, if you can help it.

Lady R. The novelty ceased to be a novelty. Old Tyrrel grew grumpy. Mamma had always thought the child might do better if she had a season in London. And then my lord Ulysses got disgusted, and the curtain fell, and so the idyl ended. There, I have told you how the country miss set her rustic cap at the man of the world, and set it in vain.

C. She was utterly incapable of setting her cap at anybody.

Lady R. Who? Miss Lottie—Tottie—Nelly—Milly—What's-her-name?

C. Betty. Miss Tyrrel.

Lady R. Then I have succeeded in recalling her to your mind? The Tyrrels *have* a daughter.

C. Go on, if it amuses you.

Lady R. It does amuse me a little. Now it is for you to take up the story. Why did you go away and leave this Arcadia and Miss Nausicaa?

C. Because I was afraid of loving her. That is the truth, since you will know it. And now let us drop it. It is as much a thing of the past as the Pyramids. I want to talk of the present—of you, Clara, if I may.

Lady R. Things of the past are so seldom past. The Pyramids are about still. I must know why you were afraid of loving this girl.

C. What is the use of talking about that?

Lady R. It's as bad as suppressing the third volume of one's novel. If you don't tell me I shall go away.

C. Why should I mind telling you? It's a tale of the dark ages long ago. Keep your head a little more to the left.

Lady R. But I want to look at you.

C. Deny yourself that pleasure if you can. Thanks.

Lady R. Well? Go on, do.

C. A nice fellow I was to win the love of a young girl.

Lady R. Why? You are not worse than most men.

C. Will you kindly keep your head turned to the left? Thanks. There was a girl with all the world about her sweet and bright and young, and a woman's life before her with promise of all good. There was I, a man who had outlived my illusions—who had found the world dusty, chokingly dusty. The apples were dust in my mouth. I had tried most things, and failed in most things. My art was of less importance than my dinner. I could still dine, though I didn't eat fruit in the evening. Bah! The apples turned to dust between my teeth. Why should I link a young creature, fresh as a June rose, to a dry stick?

Lady R. They train roses so sometimes.

C. Misleading metaphor! I came away. It's all over, all well over, long ago. Why you insist on raking up this foolish matter, I can't imagine. Yes, I can. It is to turn the conversation. You know quite well what I wish to say to you, what I have made up my mind to say to you. We have known each other for a long time, Clara: we have always been friends; we have both outlived some illusions: I think we should get on well together. Clara, consult your own happiness and mine. What do you think?

Lady R. May I look round now?

C. Do be serious. Don't be provoking.

Lady R. And you think that two dry sticks supporting each other is a more engaging spectacle than a rose trained on a prop?

C. Enough of tropes. I deserve a plain answer.

Lady R. Don't people strike sparks by rubbing two sticks together?

C. What are you talking about?

Lady R. How the sparks would fly! I suppose that I ought to be very grateful, Claud. I am not quite sure. It's not a magnificent offer. A banquet of lost illusions and Dead Sea fruit. What a pleasant household! This is my husband, a gentleman who has outlived his illusions." —"Permit me to present you to my wife, a lady who has everything but a heart." Will you have an apple? We import them ourselves fresh from the Dead Sea. Fresh!

C. I wonder you don't find the weather too hot for comedy.

Lady R. Do you call that comedy? It seems to me dreary enough.

C. The thought of joining your lot to mine?

Lady R. My lot! I never was dignified by such a possession. I go on by chance, and so do you. We have run along very pleasantly side by side. Hadn't we better leave it like that? If we were linked together, which of us would go in front?

C. You've the most provoking passion for metaphor.

Lady R. And you are sure that you have quite got over your admiration for Miss Tyrrel?

C. Dod't talk of that. I tell you it is as much over as youth. I shall never see her again.

Lady R. You think not?

C. I am sure. The Tyrrels never leave Lidenhurst.

Lady R. What should you say if I told you that they were in Rome,—let us say at the hotel opposite?

C. I should say that you were romancing. If I believed you I should leave Rome to-day.

Lady R. Then don't believe me. Couldn't you get me some ice?

C. I am afraid that my man is out.

Lady R. You said that you would fetch and carry for me.

C. Oh, you want to be rid of me! Very well, I'll go. I don't mind appearances.

Lady R. Why should you? Don't be long.

C. You mean it? Oh, very well, I'll go.

Lady R. *Au revoir!*

(*Hereupon* CLAUD *goes out and leaves* LADY ROEDALE *alone.*)

Lady R. She is in Rome, nevertheless, Mr. Claud, this Miss Betty of the apple-orchard. Shall I tell him, or shall I not? I am so sleepy that I can't decide on anything. Do I want to take Mr. Huntley? Ugh! I don't know. I am too sleepy to think. How tiresome men are! Why won't they stay good friends instead of turning into bad lovers? The age of lovers is past. Love is impossible in so enlightened a generation. I am bored and he is bored. We shall be twice as bored together. That's mathematics, or logic, or something. Now I dare say that Claud thinks I have sent him away that I may consider his proposal. As if it wasn't much too hot to consider anything. It would be easier to take him than to think about it. Dear old Claud! I am sure he pictures me at this moment striding up and down, twisting my handkerchief like the woman in the play, and muttering, "Oh Claud, Claud, why distract me thus? Oh cruel man, will you not leave me at peace?" Shall I say Yes or No? What would he say if he met Miss Betty? What would she say? I am very sleepy—very, very sleepy. He pictures me in an awful state of excitement and agitation. What must be, must. Apples turn to dust—cottage and crust. I'll let things drift. It doesn't matter much, not much. Oh Claud! oh cruel man! oh sleep! I'll take a nap just to spite him.

(*So she falls asleep, screened from the eyes of* Miss BETTY TYRREL, *who presently comes in, stepping lightly and quickly.*)

Betty. I saw him go out. He's sure not to come back yet. I am so frightened, and it is such fun. What's the good of being in Rome if you don't do as the Romans do? He must have gone for his daily walk. He can't be back yet. And if he does come, why should I care? I shan't be frightened. He always said I was very cool. If he comes in, I shall drop him a curtsey, and say, "How do you do, Mr. Huntley? I said I would look in on you some day, and here I am." And he will make me a bow, and—but probably he won't know me. He'll take me for a tourist lady visiting his studio, and wanting to buy pictures: and I shall say, "Yes, thank you, very nice; put up that, and that; and would you be so kind as to send them down to my carriage?—Yes, and the little one in the corner too, please." Why, what is it? Yes, it is, it is the old orchard, our orchard, our orchard in May, with all the bright new blossoms, as it was when he—— He used to say that it was like the foam of the sea at sunrise. I don't think he ever saw the sun rise. He was awfully lazy. How good of him to keep this near him—the orchard, and a little corner of the dear old house! Oh blossoms, blossoms, you are there now at home, and I wish I was there too, and had never come out and grown wise and old in this horrid world! It was there that I saw him first, just there. He was following papa through the little gate with the broken hinge, and he bent his head under the blossoms. He looked so tall, and so tried. And yet he hadn't been doing anything. Men are very strange. The less they do, the more tired they are. Why, here's another picture of the orchard. How funny! It must be autumn, for the apples are all ripe. But who is the young man in the funny cap? And who are the three ladies? And why does he sit, when they are standing? I can't make it out. Do they want the apple? If you please, sir, give it to the lady with the shield and spear. That other one is not nice, not nice, I am sure. I don't care much for that picture. Are they any more apple pictures? No; no. Yes, here's another. Adam and Eve, I think. Yes, here is one great glittering coil of the serpent. I don't like Eve. What a languid, fine-lady, Eve! Who's face is this? How handsome! And this? And this one on the easel? Everywhere the same face, handsome, lazy, indifferent. No, no, no, he never would be happy with her. It's Eve's face. Wicked woman! Wicked woman!

(*Lady R.* (*waking*). Did you call me? Ah, what a sweet air! The day is changed.

B. Oh, I beg your pardon.

Lady R. (*drowsily*). Are you real, or a dream?

B. I am real. No; I had better say that I am a dream and melt away.

Lady R. I was just dreaming of you, Miss Tyrrel.

B. Of me? You don't know me. How do you know—? I mean, you call me by some name, I think.

Lady R. Yes, Miss Innocence, I called you "Miss Tyrrel."

B. How can you know?

Lady R. I am a witch, for one thing; and for another, I saw your picture.

B. Has he got a picture of *me*?

Lady R. Of course, my dear.

B. And did he show it to *you*?

Lady R. No; I was looking about for curiosity's sake, and I saw it.

B. You are often here, then? Oh, I beg your pardon. I have no right to question you. But I don't know who you are.

Lady R. I am Lady Roedale; I am widow; I am sitting for my picture; I am an old friend of Mr. Huntley. Will that do?

B. A friend.

Lady R. A friend, my sweet Simplicity. And you? What brings you here?

B Me? I—I am an old friend too.

Lady R An old friend! Not quite old enough, I think.

B. Oh, Lady Roedale, I didn't think. I ought not to have come.

Lady R. It's very pretty and unconventional, my dear. Somebody said that you were so simple, that you didn't know what was conventional and what wasn't.

B. Oh, Lady Roedale, you know that women are not like that.

Lady R. Yes, I know.

B. But I didn't think, I didn't think, or I shouldn't have come. We are living just opposite, and I saw him go out, and all of a sudden I thought what fun it would be to see his studio when he was away, and that I could run back, and he would never know. But if I had only known that you were here, I would have died sooner than come.

Lady R. It is better to live.

B. But you won't tell him? Promise me that you won't tell him. If you will only promise me, I will never come back, I will never see him again,—never, never.

Lady R. Don't be rash, my dear. You are safe now. You have run into the arms of a chaperon, a duenna, a gorgon. But if Mr. Huntley is an old friend of yours, why didn't your father and mother come to see him too?

B. Because they are hurt. He went away so suddenly from home, and he never wrote, and they liked him so much, and they thought it unkind; but I know he never meant to be unkind, for he was always kind, and I know that he wouldn't be angry even at my coming here, and—and that's why.

Lady R. That's why, is it?

B. You don't think that I am very bad?

Lady R. My dear, you are much too good. I have no taste for bread and milk and book muslin. I don't like men's women, but I do like you.

B. Thank you, thank you. Now I see that he has not flattered you, not a bit. I thought at first that he had. He had his heart in his work when he did this.

Lady R. Shall I show you the work in which his heart is?

B. Yes.

(Lady Roedale *draws aside a curtain and shows a picture.*)

B. My picture!

Lady R. Yours.

B. Oh, let me go. If he should come and find me here. Oh, let me go, let me go.

Lady R. Too late. I hear him on the stairs.

B. What shall I do?

Lady R. Do as you are bid. Give me your picture, quick! Now go behind the curtain, and be still.

She draws the curtain carefully. Claud *enters, bringing ice.*)

Claud. I bring you ice, and something better. The day is changed. Ah, the air smells wooingly here. See how I fetch and carry! Doesn't this convince you that I——

Lady R. (*Studying the Picture*). Yes, it is pretty.

C. Where did you get that?

Lady R.—Don't be angry; I won't hurt it.

C. As you please. It's of no value—now.

Lady R. It is much better than mine. Indeed it has only one fault.

C. Indeed?

Lady R. It is awfully flattered.

C. How can you know, when you never saw the original?

Lady R. Ah, that is very true.

C. Put it down, please. I want to talk to you about—to go back to what we were saying, when——

Lady R. Shall I throw it down here?

C. Take care? What are you doing.

Lady R. I thought you said it was of no value?

C. It isn't. But then we are vain, you know, we artist's; we don't like to see our work, even our bad work, destroyed.

Lady R. Then I won't destroy it. I'll improve it.

C. What are you going to do? I don't quite understand. Let me put it away.

Lady R. No, don't touch it. I often think of taking up painting. This is evidently unfinished. Why is it unfinished?

C. I was afraid of spoiling it.

Lady R. Ah, that was when it was of some value; but now——

C. Now it doesn't matter. Let me put it away.

Lady R. I shall finish it myself.

C. You!

Lady R. Any valueless old thing will do to practice my hand on; I am just in the mood. You have painted enough this morning. It's my turn.

C But Clara—

Lady R. Come, take my picture off the easel. There! There she is in my place. A change for the better, I think. Stand out of the light. I shall make her lovely.

(*As she begins to arrange the colours on the palette, he gets more and more anxious.*)

C. Here try this. This sketch is much better to work on.

Lady R. Don't bother. I am bent on improving this young woman.

C. That's a very odd colour you are getting.

Lady R. What can it matter to you?

C. Clara, what are you at? Stop.

(*He smatches the picture from the easel.*)

Lady R. And the picture is of no value!

C. I beg your pardon, Clara.

Lady R. Valueless, but too valuable for me.

C. Clara, you won't understand.

Lady R. Oh yes, I will. A mere sketch, and absurdly flattered.

C. Flattered! (*He holds the picture in his hands, perusing it.*) How can you know?

Lady R. It is much prettier than Miss Tyrrel.

C. What do you mean? Well, Yes, I believe, if I remember right, that it was taken from Miss Tyrrel.

Lady R. And I believe, if I remember right, that it is twice as pretty as Miss Tyrrel.

C. You have never seen her.

Lady R. Indeed I have.

C. Indeed! Where?

Lady R. Here.

C. In Rome?

Lady R Here.

C. Here! What do you mean?

Lady R. Here, in this room.

C. Clara, I daresay that this is extremely amusing to you. I don't see the joke myself. I don't see why you should rake up this old story. Yes, I do see. You wish to quarrel, to find an excuse for not answering me, when I ask you ——

Lady R. She was here.

C. The Tyrrels never leave Lindenhurst.

Lady R. The Tyrrels are in Rome.

C. Is this true? Don't push this joke too far.

Lody R. It is true.

C. Then I must go.

Lady R. Why?

C. Is it true that the Tyrrels are here, in Rome?

Lady R. It is true.

C. I must go then. Oh, don't imagine anything extraordinary. It is a simple matter. These people were kind to me, kind with a generous hospitality which is rare. I stayed and stayed in their house, until I thought that I should never go, until I feared that——Well, it came to this: Here were people who, in honesty and good faith, had treated me like a king; people who——

Lady R. Don't dilate upon the Tyrrel character just now.

C. What was I doing in return for all their goodness? I found myself trying to win the love of their only child, girl with no knowledge of the world, who had seen no men to speak of, and who might take me, even me, for a very fine fellow.

Lady R. You were on the way to get what you wanted.

C. I was not a scoundrel. I knew myself: a man who had knocked about the world, a painting vagabond, a social cynic, not worthy to touch her hand or look into her eyes. High-flown, you think; but I was not a scoundrel, and I went away.

Lady R. But now?

C. Now? Well, now, I don't want to have to do the thing again.

Lady R. Then it would be hard to see her again, and go?

C. Yes.

Lady R. You loved her?

C. I suppose so.

Lady R. I always thought that you were not a bad fellow.

C. I am not over-good. I don't wish to open an old wound. That's not extraordinary virtue, is it?

Lady R. And the girl? What of her?

C. By this time she has seen scores of men, in all respects better than me, confound them. She? Why she——

Lady R. Stop. Don't say too much about Miss Betty Tyrrel. Put her picture back and drop the subject. Put the picture back in its place.

C. Very well. I don't want to bore you.

(*So he goes to replace the picture, and draws aside the curtain. There is* Betty Tyrrel. *Then there is silence in the room for a time.*

Betty. Mr. Huntley, I am very sorry. I did not mean to listen.

C. Miss Tyrrel—Betty—is it you?

B. Oh, forgive me. I did not mean to listen.

C. And is you indeed.

B. But I did not mean it. Oh, you believe that I did not hide myself here to listen.

C. You!

Lady R. It was my fault.

C. What do you mean?

Lady R. Do attend to me. Miss Tyrrel is my friend. She came to fetch me after my sitting. Finding that the studio belonged to you of all men in the world, she was frightened; and I put her there.

B. Thank you—oh, thank you. Mr. Huntley, it is so good of her to say that. But I must tell you. We are living just opposite, papa and mamma and I; and I saw you go out; and I thought you were going away; and I never stopped to think; and I slipped out by myself; and I did so want to see the place where you worked. I did not stop to think; that was where I was wrong. And I found her here, and I was frightened.

Lady R. Yes, as I told you, she was frightened, and I put her in the corner. Good heavens, Claud! ain't you going to say something? Why do you stand there like a tragedian, or a May-pole? Oh you men!

B. Won't you forgive me?

C. Forgive you! Why? Can you do any wrong? You have heard me say what I never dared to say in the old days. I am glad that you have heard me. You will think more kindly of me, some day, when——May I see you safe across the street? Will you say all kind things for me to Mr. and Mrs Tyrrel?

Lady R. Is the man a fool?

B. You are not angry with me, then?

C. Are you not angry with me for having dared to love you?

B. I never was angry with you, not even when you went away so suddenly.

C. Were you sorry? Oh, take care, take care, child. Don't deceive me or yourself. Were you sorry when I went away?

B. We were all sorry, very sorry.

C. But you, you? You came here: would you stay here with me? Oh child, is it possible that you could care for me?

B. Yes.

C. If I had known this!

Lady R. Any one but a man would have known it years ago. *As she looks at* Claud *and* Betty, *she begins to smile at her own thoughts* There were only two in Paradise, in the first apple orchard, unless you count the serpent, and that is a role for which I have neither inclination nor capacity. (*Exit*). And so ends the Comedy.

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